# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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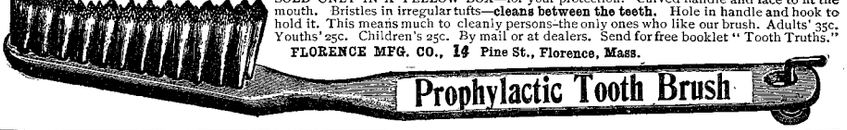

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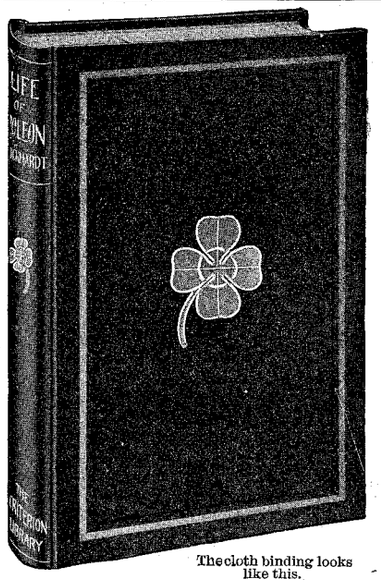

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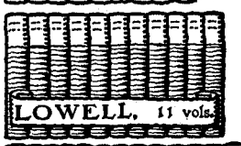

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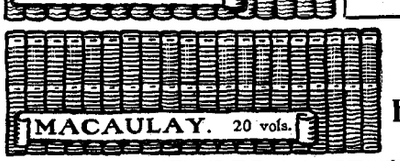


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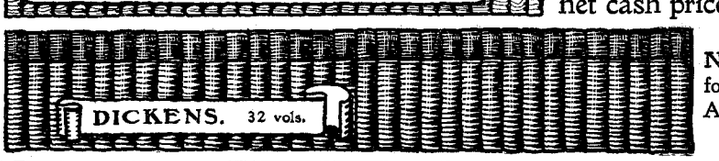


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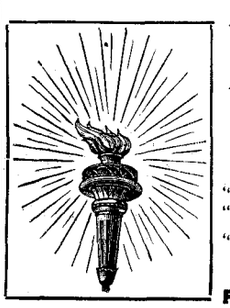

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# Literary Digest Party European Tour 1901

The request for another personally conducted European Party to be organized exclusively from among the readers and friends of the LITERARY DIGEST has come from several directions. As announced on this page last week, such a party is now being organized. A splendid tour is announced (see last week's announcement). The party is limited to LITERARY DIGEST readers and their friends. The utmost congeniality is thus assured. Hundreds of the readers of this paper who wished to join the party which went last year were prevented from doing so by business engagements, illness, etc. The present opportunity is one which will compensate for the disappointment then experienced. Sign and send us the inquiry blank below, and receive full particulars and descriptive matter.

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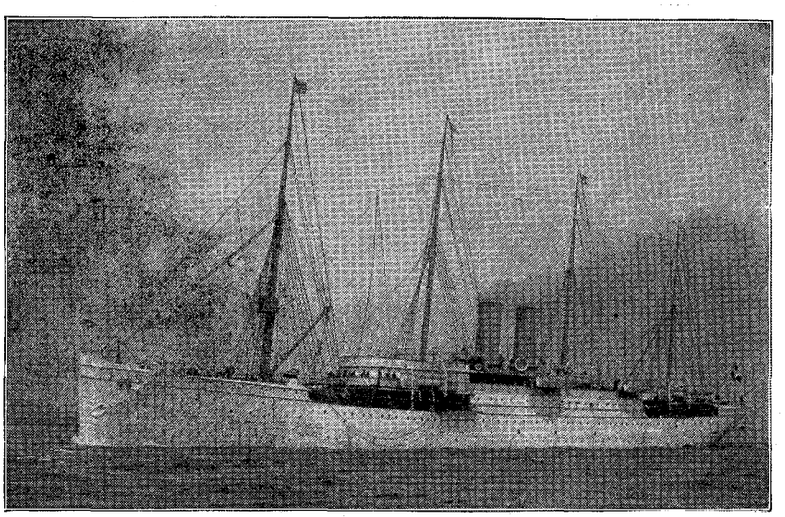

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### Read What Members of That Party Say of Their Experience:

**MR. GEORGE ALLEN,** of Philadelphia, who has crossed the Atlantic thirty times, and who, **with eight members of his family and friends,** accompanied the party of 115 persons last year on the same tour as announced above, says: "I look back upon the trip with the greatest of pleasure, and when I think how carefully and minutely every little detail was carried out, from our start at the Reading Terminal Station until we returned to New York, the handling of the baggage, the conveyances between trains, the leaving of the hotels for the different stations, the carriages reserved for our party on crowded trains, all was done with tact and precision, and without any care, responsibility or anxiety to any of the party, and this to an ordinary traveler is a joy and delight. It has been my lot to cross the Atlantic Ocean many times, but in all my experience, my trip with Henry Gaze & Sons' party was the most enjoyable, and I would like to repeat it every summer. Every member of my large family party enjoyed it heartily, and any friends of mine who should ever wish to travel abroad, I shall advise to take one of Henry Gaze & Sons' tours, for it is my opinion that we received much more than we ever expected to receive, as every day brought some new pleasure and delight."

**MR. LAWRENCE S. HOLT,** Burlington, N. C., who had **a party of nine,** says: "I cannot let another day pass without writing you in behalf of myself and family. We all agree that the trip was most delightfully planned, and every detail of the itinerary was carried out to our entire satisfaction, and we hope that it will again be our good fortune to accompany you on another tour as charming and as well arranged."

**MR. W. J. SMITH,** of Hammonton, N. J., on behalf of **himself and eight other members of his family and friends,** says: "I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to write a few lines expressing the gratification received in our European trip last Summer. The well-planned route and the carrying out of every detail was more than satisfactory, and the more I think of it, the more I appreciate the foresight in arranging the tour, and hope we shall have the pleasure of enjoying another at some future time."

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# The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., No. 7 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 16, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 565

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

IF some of the American newspapers have their way, Cuba will not be released from our military rule until the Cubans, in their constitution, give the United States some voice in regulating or supervising Cuban affairs. The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), for example, calls the Cubans "ungrateful, treacherous, irresponsible, savage, ignorant, and as yet unworthy," and goes on as follows:

"We hold that at this juncture the best thing to be done, regardless of ill-considered pledges and emotional resolutions, is that which will safeguard the Cubans against themselves and protect the interests of this country. The United States will be held responsible for the peace, the debts, and the integrity of Cuba. The people of Cuba are not fitted for self-government. They are revengeful and illiterate. The strong hand of this Government should be upon them until they are prepared as a people to take their place among the nations of the world. If they are not held in restraint and wisely directed it is almost certain that the United States will be compelled, before many years, to send another army into Cuba and to take Havana at the point of the bayonet after a long and perhaps a bloody siege.

"Cuba free, Cuba out of the control of America, would mean endless trouble, constant irritation, perpetual expense, and war eventually. Now is the time to face the matter with courage and determination. Give to Cuba a government of its own, but let that government be kept in firm and watchful check by the United States. Teach the Cubans to walk; if they can learn, all the better for them; if they can not learn, then Cuba should become the territory of this republic.

"Not another American life, not another American dollar, should be poured into the rat-hole of Cuban independence, so called."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), whose editor is a member of the President's cabinet, also declares that "we can not afford to purchase present ease at the cost of future risk and peril. We intervened in Cuba in 1898 because we asserted the right and the duty to stop misrule and wrong in this adjacent territory. The right that commanded our interference then warrants our watchful care now." And the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) says: "We have spent American blood and American money once to save Cuba. Will the indecision of our statesmen go so far as to force us to spend them both again?" The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) believes that "some degree of oversight by us should be established by friendly agreement," while the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) goes so far as to say that the Teller resolution promising independence to Cuba is "a stumbling-block in the way of national ambition and sound policy," and that "it is clear to any student of history that the West Indies ought to belong to the great republic which dominates the Western world." The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) says similarly that "the United States must be preeminent in the Caribbean, and it is not unreasonable that the Cubans in their constitution should give this nation the right to supervise international bargains affecting that preeminence." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) agrees that "the geographical situation of the island even more than the feeling of gratitude which it should have for the United States demands that Cuba should hold a different attitude toward this country than it does toward the rest of the world." Indeed, state papers from John Quincy Adams's day to the present time, notes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), have declared our interest in the island, and "if any policy be established by precedent and practise, then this one is, that the United States shall exercise a virtual protectorate over the island of Cuba, at least to the extent of determining its form of government and its relationship to the powers of Europe. For the maintenance of that policy the United States more than once declared its readiness to go to war, if need be, with the most powerful nations of the world. And now, having sealed that policy with a costly foreign war, it is not to be believed that it will lightly abandon it."

But these sentiments are not allowed to go unanswered. This "conspiracy for the retention of Cuba, in which the representatives and advisers of the Administration are now engaged," declares the Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.), "is the most infamous of all that have been hatched out of our new imperialism. It sets at naught the principles of liberty, the solemn engagements of the nation, the essential demands of right and honor, with a cynical reliance upon superior power that is the very essence of despotism." "It would be an ignoble end of all our high-sounding protestations of disinterestedness," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "if we were to compel the Cubans to grant us concessions by threatening them with the military occupation of the island." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) adds that "all the promptings of equity and good conscience require the amplest fulfilment of the nation's pledge, and to rely upon future diplomacy and the natural promptings of gratitude to effect by treaty what can not justly be done by dictation. The eyes of the world are upon us, and our national good faith forbids the idea of any deflection from the path of duty." If the Cubans are treated unjustly, thinks the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "we shall have another dependency filled with discontent and the spirit of revolt."

Many Republican papers join the Independent and Democratic papers quoted above in demanding that we shall "let this people go." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.), for example, believes that insistence upon a protectorate "will be suicidal, impeaching this nation before the world and necessitating a deliberate disregard of a solemn promise, to which we voluntarily pledged our

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faith. There is but one rule by which our relations to Cuba may be regulated. That is embodied in the concurrent resolution adopted in April, 1898, declaring that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, free and independent." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.), too, says that "incorporation may be 'manifest destiny,' but it does not necessarily involve betrayal, broken pledges, dishonor, and hostilities," and it adds that "of all the excuses for breaking faith with Cuba the 'geographical' one is the flimsiest. It deceives no one. Let the advocates of 'criminal aggression' come out into the open." "Let us pursue the straight and narrow path of common honesty," suggests the Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.), "and there will be no cause for new alarms." The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) believes that "that pledge by Congress, which imperialists at Washington so regret, was the only thing which saved us from a Cuban insurrection of the same nature as the Philippine war," and it predicts that "its violation would probably bring on a Cuban war now, and members of the Cabinet should be able to appreciate the fact that the Philippine war is not so popular with the American people that they are willing to have their Government engage in a similar enterprise for the conquest of Cuba." The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) says that "Cuba may ask for a protectorate that is not merely implied by neighborly considerations, but she will never have one forced upon her by the United States." The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) expresses itself as follows:

"The Supreme Court has declared that Cuba is a foreign country. Congress has no right to legislate for foreign countries, no right to dictate to their people what form of government they shall adopt, and therefore can neither ratify, reject, nor amend the Cuban constitution. The only question to be considered is: 'Does the constitution provide for a stable government?'

"If it does, that ends American occupation and military control of Cuban affairs under the express term of the pledge given by Congress and confirmed by the Supreme Court."

As to the sentiment in Cuba itself on this question, A. G. Robinson, the Havana correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), says:

"In spite of all the talk which has been made about *Cuba Libre*, Cuba free and independent, Cuba a distinct national entity in absolute control of its own affairs, there is no question that few Cubans have at all expected to see a day of unabridged Cuban sovereignty, and it is also very doubtful if more than a small minority really desire that day. I think it beyond question that the force of the absolute independence movement has been greatly overestimated in the United States. But there is no question that there is such a movement, and that it has a certain number of forceful leaders. It is equally certain that their failure to obtain that which they desire, whatever may be their motives, would be disastrous to Cuban interests in many ways if the obstruction were to come from the American authorities."

## THE NEW ARMY'S CHIEF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S choice of general officers of the reorganized army is along the lines predicted in most quarters, and meets with wide approval. In the Democratic and Independent papers the opinion is freely expressed that the President's appointment of General Miles as lieutenant-general was far from being a cordial one; but he is commended by the same papers for rising above "merely personal preference or sentiment." Whatever may have been the President's likes or dislikes, comments the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), he is "not a vindictive or an actively resentful man, and he probably did not feel that, as regards public affairs, the objections to General Miles as the head of the army were sufficient to justify the slight upon him that his supersedure by another officer would have been." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) thinks that "the President has done a sensible thing in appointing Nelson A. Miles," and adds: "If he would only send General Miles to the Philippines now, it would give a worthy officer a chance to show the mettle of which he is made." *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington, D. C.), too, is of the opinion that General Miles "is entitled by all the considerations of service, professional fitness, personal character, and military tradition to continue in the grade of lieutenant-general." On the other hand, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) declares that "it will puzzle the military histo-

UNCLE SAM: "It looks to me like a foolish piece of business."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CUBA (to Uncle Sam): "Say, Uncle, I've decided not to annex you."
—*The Chicago Record.*

**UNCLE SAM AND CUBA IN CARICATURE.**

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rian to tell what General Miles ever did to entitle him to the rank of lieutenant-general in the United States army"; and the Nashville *American* (Dem.) is only willing to concede that he is a good soldier and an efficient commander "of a small force." The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) says:

"The nomination of General Miles for lieutenant-general comes as a matter of course. It will be generally recognized as an act of justice, and it should silence certain indiscreet partizans of the general who have accused the President of a disposition to shelve him in order to advance another officer to the head of the army.

"Most gratifying of all, however, are the appointments of major-generals. The officers thus promoted—Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur—are among the ablest and most deserving men in the entire army. They represent the highest type of American soldiery, and their advance to the rank of major-general is the just reward of gallant and successful service in many arduous campaigns. No less commendable are the President's selections of brigadier-generals. The officers thus promoted are all conspicuously worthy, but among them Leonard Wood, Lloyd Wheaton, Theodore Schwan, and William A. Kobbe are pre-eminently deserving, and their advancement will be regarded with unstinted approval."

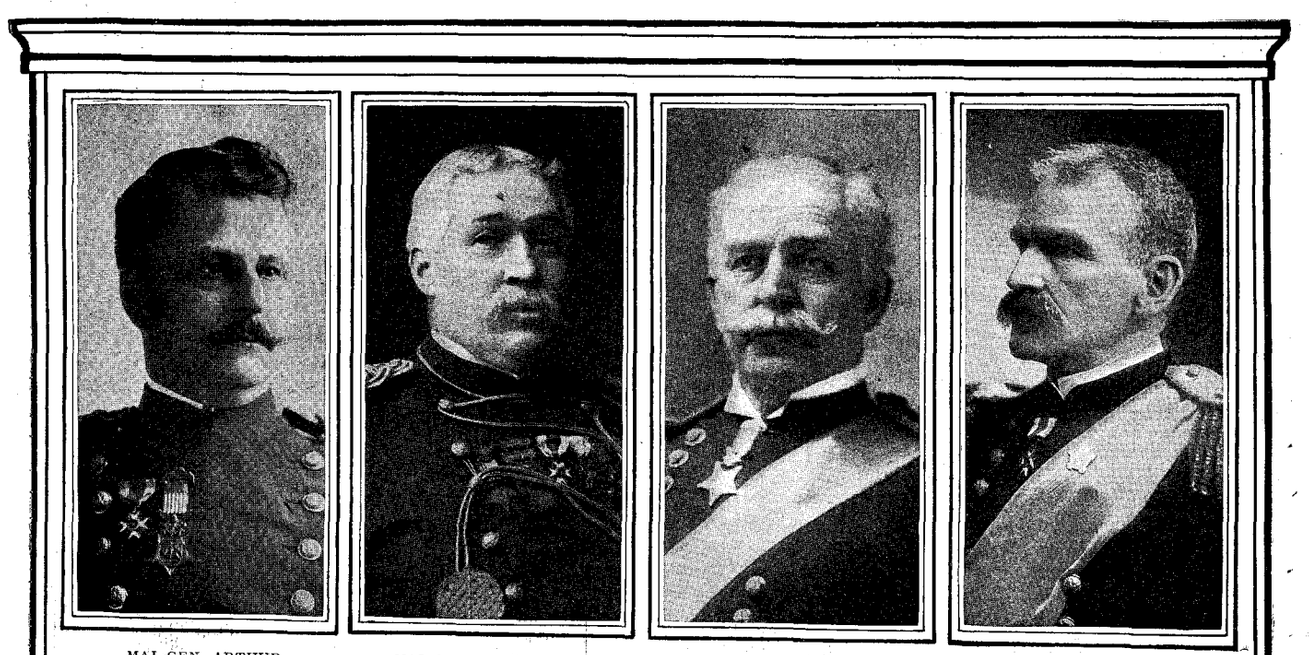
"The appointments of general officers," declares *The Army and Navy Journal*, "will, we fear, occasion some heart-burnings, tho all of those selected are good men and true. We gave no credence to the report concerning General Miles, and he appears, where we expected to find him, at the head of the list. It is the misfortune of General Miles to hold the most difficult position in the army, and the one that has brought most, if not all, of his predecessors into trouble. . . . So General Miles not only has his promotion, but the experience of illustrious predecessors, to console him for the criticism to which his high position exposes him." "General Miles will be eligible for retirement by the President, as having served thirty years," remarks the New York *Sun*, "on August 8, 1903. General Brooke would succeed him. After them would come Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur, and then Wood. He will be senior general in the army on MacArthur's retirement in 1909, and may then, at the age of forty-nine, succeed to the command and hold it until 1924." The names of the different generals, with the dates of their retirement, are thus given in *The Sun*:

Lieutenant-General Miles, August 8, 1903.
Major-General Brooke, July 21, 1902.
Major-General Otis, March 25, 1902.
Major-General Young, January 9, 1904.
Major-General Chaffee, April 14, 1906
Major-General MacArthur, June 2, 1909.
Brigadier-General Wade, April 14, 1907.
Brigadier-General Merriam, November 13, 1901.
Brigadier-General Ludlow, November 27, 1907.
Brigadier-General Bates, August 26, 1906.
Brigadier-General Wheaton, July 15, 1902.
Brigadier-General Davis, February 27, 1903.
Brigadier-General Schwan, January 9, 1905.
Brigadier-General Sumner, February 6, 1906.
Brigadier-General Wood, October 9, 1924.
Brigadier-General Hall, November 15, 1901.
Brigadier-General Hughes, April 11, 1903.
Brigadier-General Randall, October 8, 1904.
Brigadier-General Kobbe, May 10, 1904.
Brigadier-General Grant, May 30, 1914.
Brigadier-General Bell, January 9, 1920.

"It is worthy of note," observes the Chicago *Evening Post*, "that not one of the four officers now ranking all others in the service is a graduate of West Point. This is not necessarily a reflection on that military training school; but it is a recognition of long and brilliant service and of the practical training that comes with actual service."

## TWO MORE TREMENDOUS COMBINATIONS.

THE acquisition of the control of the Southern Pacific Railroad system by the management of the Union Pacific about two weeks ago, and the federation of practically all the big iron and steel companies in America last week, have set the newspapers to asking where the consolidation movement will end. The New York *Journal of Commerce* called the combination of the two Pacific railroads "probably the largest transaction of its kind in the history of the world"; "but," says the Springfield *Republican*, "it appears a small affair compared with the iron and steel consolidation." The latter transaction is even exciting alarm abroad; a cable despatch reports the London *Chronicle* as declaring that "it is little less than a menace to the



MAJ.-GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR. MAJ.-GEN. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG. LIEUT.-GEN. NELSON A. MILES. MAJ.-GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

THE NEW GENERALS.

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commerce of the civilized world, and before it all previous trusts fade into insignificance. It sets the seal to the triumph of the millionaire." According to *The Journal of Commerce*, the iron and steel federation includes twenty-four companies, with a total capitalization (preferred and common stock and bonds) of $1,414,696,000. So the long-expected "billion dollar trust" seems to have arrived. President E. H. Gary, of the Federal Steel Company, in a statement which he gave out on Friday of last week, said that "it is not intended . . . to create any monopoly or trust," but he admitted that "it is probable there will be such ownership or control as to secure perfect and permanent harmony in the larger lines of this industry."

The most important step in attaining the consolidation of the iron and steel companies is said to have been the purchase of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's share in the Carnegie company. Mr.

THE LADIES: "How sweet the dear, good men are, not to fight. Think how dreadful the consequence might have been to one or both of us."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

Carnegie owned $86,000,000 of the $160,000,000 of the company's stock, and J. Pierpont Morgan, or a syndicate represented by him, is said to have bought Mr. Carnegie's shares for about $140,000,000. (The price and other details of the transaction are not made known authoritatively.) The Carnegie Company, the largest producer of iron and steel in America, has always remained independent, and with this great concern in the hands of those represented by J. Pierpont Morgan (who is looked upon as the leading spirit in the present movements toward consolidation), the federation of the iron and steel concerns is practically accomplished. *The Journal of Commerce*, in the midst of all the furor over the new combination, makes the following cautionary remarks:

"The consolidation movement in the iron and steel trade has resulted in an enormous increase in the productive capacity of the industry. In many departments the capacity is far ahead of the consumptive demand. It appears, therefore, that unless there shall be some phenomenal and lasting increase in the use of iron and steel there will not be opportunity for profitable employment for all the capital invested, while the chances for earning dividends on heavily watered common stock are none too bright. The present condition of iron and steel markets abroad does not offer much encouragement. It is to be remembered also that there is a large number of companies outside of the new 'community' just being established. The change in the control of the Carnegie Company should undoubtedly relieve the situation a great deal; but those who argue that, by a few brushes of the pen, order and equilibrium are to be forever established in the iron and steel industry, will probably have much to learn."

The newspapers, however, see immense possibilities in the new consolidation. As Mr. Morgan has been a prime mover in the recent consolidations in coal and in steel, the two products that are of supreme importance to the modern manufacturing era, and in the recent consolidations of railroads, the highways of commerce, some of the papers are already beginning to wonder what he will do next. The Boston *Herald* thinks that "he has proved himself to be not only the most powerful, but also the most skilful, financier that this country has ever produced. One might go farther than this and say that, in both mental and material resourcefulness, the world had never seen in business matters the equal of Mr. Morgan." It adds, "the history of man's industry from the earliest recorded times would be searched in vain to find a parallel to the aggregations which he has formed within the last few years." This movement toward centralization, if continued at its present rate, the same paper goes on, "would, before the present generation has passed away, bring practically all producing and transportation agencies under the control of certain united dominating forces. Whether these changes are to lead to that state socialism which has been predicted, time alone will determine. If a limited financial group shall come to represent the capitalistic end of industry in this country, the perils of socialism, even if this is brought about by a somewhat rude, because forcible, taking of the instruments of industry, may be looked upon by even intelligent people as possibly the lesser of two evils."

As regards the new steel "trust," the Baltimore *Sun* remarks that "of course this amalgamation is purely philanthropic. No effort will be made to raise prices or to do anything harmful to public interests. The 'alliance' will never use its gigantic power as a giant, but will work for the good of mankind. Still it is to be feared that the people who use steel products will not be entirely happy. The performances of such combinations have rarely squared with their professions." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says similarly that "if the great steel combine results in a bettering and cheapening of the product in which it is to deal, as has undeniably been the case with the Standard Oil Company, it will still be energetically denounced by the theorist, but condoned by the practical man, and patronized by all classes. If, on the contrary, a grasping and unrelenting monopoly is the outcome, there will be given an enormous impulse to the growing antagonism to the concentration of capital and industrial enterprise, which may lead to one of the greatest social and political upheavals that has been witnessed in modern history." The New York *Evening Post*, however, thinks that "for the present it may be said that as long as the raw materials of industry are not monopolized, there can be no monopoly of long duration in the finished products," and that "if the raw materials of iron and steel are ever brought under monopoly control, society will find a way, under the law of eminent domain, or otherwise, to protect itself."

Mr. Carnegie (whose remark, "the man that dies rich, dies disgraced," has been made the subject of much good-natured jest) is now said to enjoy an income of more than a million dollars a month from his various investments, and will devote his remaining years to the problem of disposing wisely of his vast fortune. The New York *Journal* reports Mr. Carnegie as saying of his recent transaction: "I sold in pursuance of a policy determined upon long ago, not to spend my old age in business, struggling after more dollars. I believe in developing a dignified and unselfish life after sixty." Mr. Carnegie was sixty-three last November. He says in his essay on "The Gospel of Wealth":

"The gospel of wealth but echoes Christ's words. It calls upon the millionaire to sell all that he hath and give it in the highest and best form to the poor by administering his estate himself for the good of his fellows, before he is called upon to lie down and rest upon the bosom of Mother Earth. So doing, he will approach his end no longer the ignoble hoarder of useless

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millions; poor, very poor indeed, in money, but rich, very rich, twenty time a millionaire still, in the affection, gratitude, and admiration of his fellow men, and—sweeter far—soothed and sustained by the still, small voice within, which, whispering, tells him that, because he has lived, perhaps one small part of the great world has been bettered just a little. This much is sure: against such riches as these no bar will be found at the gates of Paradise."

## THE WEDDING IN HOLLAND.

THE world's attention is again drawn to the interesting little country of Holland by the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to Duke Henry of Mechlenburg-Schwerin. The wedding itself seems to be devoid of any great political significance, and most of the American editors turn their comment from the rulers to a consideration of their realm. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, for instance, delivers this incontrovertible (and unparsable) remark: "Thus does romance and reality continue its unceasing round." The New York *Mail and Express* says:

"Territorially the state of Holland, whose royal nuptials draw to it to-day the kindly attention of the world, is an inconsiderable factor, its area being about equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut; but it is the seat of a people who have deserved well of civilization, who have a proud history, and who, in this era of vast empires, are still a factor to be reckoned with. As the home of political liberty when it had no other abiding place in the Old World; as the asylum of enlightened exiles; as the stubborn warden of its own independence against giant coalitions; as the European cockpit, in which, or near which, nearly every epoch-making collision of the nations has been decided; as a pioneer in commerce and colonization, and as, we may add, the founder of our own world metropolis, the great little state has had an honorably disproportionate share in the past of mankind.

"Because the kingdom of the Netherlands has been lately in that path in which, as has been said, a country happily has no history, and has appeared prominently only as the theater of the great tribunal for peace among the nations, its present importance is apt to be overlooked. On land or sea it is probably still able to take the measure in hostile operations of any state of its size and of many of much greater pretensions. In wealth and industry it has continued its ancient reputation, and altho it has a population of but 5,000,000, it is still one of the great commercial states of the world, its combined exports and imports in 1899 being more than $1,300,000,000, or about half those of the German empire, with a population of 60,000,000, and more than twice those of Austria-Hungary, with a population of about 50,000,000.

"No nation of the world has been more fortunate in its colonial administration in this generation, and the prince of the petty German duchy who this day became Wilhelmina's husband will be associated in rule over an over-sea empire with a population of 35,000,000 and an area nearly four times that of France's European possessions. The Queen has behind her a spirited, homogeneous, enterprising, and contented people, who have not said their last word in European history."

**"Expansion from Within."**—At a time when the United States is winning recognition as a world power, and is extending its boundaries over remote territory, the Boston *Globe* makes a plea for "expansion from within." It points out that there are no less than 600,000,000 acres of vacant land in this country. Of this, 374,000,000 acres are suitable for grazing and farming, over 96,000,000 acres are woodland, 76,000,000 acres contain forests of commercial value, and about an equal area is at present desert land. The arable portion alone would furnish homes and farms for 10,000,000 people, and the timber from woodland and forest would suffice to build comfortable homes not only for all our present population, but for many generations to come. The most serious difficulty in developing these immense natural resources is the lack of water for irrigation, and *The Globe* maintains that if the facilities for irrigation are supplied by government aid, private enterprise will do all the rest of the work required to bring the now unused land into cultivation. The Minneapolis *Tribune* suggests that the national Government should also take measures to preserve the natural forests and to reforest denuded lands. "To this end," it says, "the Government should cooperate with the States—as in the proposed establishment of a Minnesota national park—and by donating lands to States for forestry purposes." It adds:

"The expansion of this country from within is bound to come, whether our expansion abroad is much or little. The pressure of population will in time seize upon all lands of whatever character, and extensive and valuable forest areas, unless protected in some way by the cooperation of the state and national governments, will be denuded of timber and left barren and worthless. What is wanted for the future is a broader and more intelligent and comprehensive land policy than that which has prevailed in the past."

## GROWING POPULARITY OF DIRECT LEGISLATION.

THAT the decadence of the Populist Party in the West has not been necessarily accompanied by a corresponding decline in the popularity of Populist doctrines is shown by the recent action of the two houses of the Oregon legislature, which, tho both Republican, have passed a resolution submitting to the people of that State an amendment to its constitution which provides for the system known as the initiative and referendum, or direct legislation. Under this system, when a certain number of citizens demand the enactment of a law, it shall be submitted in proper shape to the voters, and all important bills passed by the legislature must, in order to become effective, be approved by popular vote. In the opinion of the Washington *Post*, there is no conclusive proof that the amendment will be adopted in Oregon, and that paper thinks that the action of the legislature "simply shows there was a more or less strong demand for its submission." The sentiment in favor of direct legislation seems, however, to be strong in Oregon, and it is generally believed that the measure will win popular approval. As *The Direct Legislation Record* (Newark, N. J.) points out, both South Dakota and Utah have already adopted constitutional amendments in favor of direct legislation, tho the experiment has not yet been given a fair trial in either of these States. Some of the leading cities in the country, including Seattle and San Francisco, have also recently made provision in their charters for an appeal to the people. "Direct legislation has come up spontaneously all over the country," declares the same paper, "without any unified organization or great blowing of trumpets. It is coming through the wide and earnest educational work of its advocates and through their active lobbying."

In Wisconsin, too, a most radical bill is before the legislature, which abolishes political conventions and caucuses and provides for all nominations by direct vote of the people (except for judicial, school, town, and village offices). The new governor of Wisconsin, R. M. La Follette, is an ardent advocate of this measure. Says *The Madison State Journal* (Rep.):

"As the principles in the bill were approved by the Republican Party of the State in its platform, and as there are but twenty-one Democrats in both branches of the legislature of one hundred and thirty-three members, the passage of the bill (subject, of course, to amendment) is assured. . . . . .

"Wisconsin is profoundly interested in this bill. It will bring about such a sweeping change of system, and is such a blow at the all-powerful political delegate, that the experiment must attract national attention."

In many quarters, the tendency toward direct legislation is viewed with some apprehension. The Cleveland *Leader* sees in the Oregon experiment a "radical departure from the funda-

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mental principles of representative government and the introduction of a system hitherto considered unwise and dangerous by nearly all American statesmen." "It is one thing," it says, "to have the government of a country or state in a federal republic conducted by men chosen to serve the people as they see fit, and quite another matter to have great public questions submitted to the whole mass of voters for their direct decision." At the same time, it admits that in some cases the popular decision may prove wiser and better than the course of self-seeking politicians, adding that the experiment in Oregon will be "of utmost interest to all intelligent Americans," and will go far toward determining the fate of similar measures in other States. The Kansas City *Star*

AN AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF MRS. NATION.

thinks that the fatal objection to direct legislation in the past, in Switzerland as in this country, has been "lack of interest." The Chicago *Chronicle* goes so far as to say that to apply this principle on a broad scale would be to "paralyze all government." "It would be government without energy and without authority," it says, "which would resolve itself into a mob speedily and would be followed by a government much stronger than any that we have known thus far."

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that the arguments for direct legislation have found favor with many of the leaders of the world's thought. In his lately published book on direct legislation, entitled "By the People," Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy gives a large number of these opinions, quoting the words

SOME OF THE CURRENT "PORTRAITS" OF MRS. NATION.

IF THOSE KANSAS SALOON-KEEPERS WERE FOXY.
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

SNAP SHOT OF A KANSAS MUNICIPAL WELCOME TO MRS. NATION.
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF MRS. NATION.

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of eminent statesmen, professors, authors, and social reformers to sustain his conclusions. Even such conservative statesmen as Lord Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, and the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour have put themselves on record as in sympathy with the direct appeal to the people. Ex-Governor Rogers of Washington, ex-Governor Leedy of Kansas, Governor Smith of Montana, Governor Lee of South Dakota, are direct legislationists, and the whole Democratic Party was pledged to this principle "wherever practical" in its 1900 platform. William Dean Howells, Samuel Gompers, Dr. Lyman Abbott, John G. Woolley, Dr. J. W. C. Lorimer, Prof. Richard T. Ely, and Prof. John R. Commons are all advocates of direct legislation. No less an authority than Prof. W. E. H. Lecky declares that "the experience of Switzerland and America shows that, when the referendum takes root in a country, it takes political questions, to an immense degree, out of the hands of wire-pullers, and makes it possible to decide them mainly, tho perhaps not wholly, on their merits, without producing a change of government or of party predominance."

## CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

DISAPPOINTMENT is expressed in many quarters at the recent defeat in the Georgia legislature of a bill prohibiting the employment of children under the age of twelve years in textile-mills. "There are still two dark stains upon the fair fame of Georgia," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; "her system of convict labor and the employment of immature youth." "Child labor must go," adds the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, "and that the system, as a system, will soon be abolished there is every reason to believe." It continues:

"The mill-managers in the abundance of their wisdom realize their duty to their operatives and to mankind. They are ready, we believe, to ameliorate abhorrent conditions and to supply the facilities for the educational training of their employees' children, to the end that succeeding generations may furnish a more intelligent and, therefore, more desirable class of operatives. The wisdom of dollars and cents demands it no less than the promptings of conscience. These men of great ideas and abundant achievements must realize the obligation to furnish education for the young and information and culture for their elders. There must be in the mill-villages not only schools and churches but libraries, reading-rooms, lyceums, and theaters. A life of incessant toil makes a poor workman. Diversion is requisite to efficiency."

*The Farmer's Review*, a radical paper published at Bonham, Texas, finds in the action of the Georgia legislature proof that "the Southern bourbons are as much under capitalist influence as the Republicans are, led by Mark Hanna." "There is no difference between them," it says, "except that the Democrats are worse in their actions. There are child-labor laws in most of the Republican States, while the Democrats of Georgia refuse to place a child-labor law upon the statute book. No State deserves to be called civilized that does not possess a sufficient amount of virtue to protect helpless children against the brutality of capitalism."

Altho the advocates of the bill restricting child labor have been defeated, it is expected that a part, at least, of what they sought to accomplish may be obtained by voluntary action on the part of the employers. The leading textile manufacturers of Georgia have entered into an agreement by which they refuse to employ any child under twelve who has a father able to support him, or to employ children under twelve at night. Says the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*:

"It is gratifying to see that mill-owners, church leaders, educators, and the press are agreed that child labor shall end in the factories. There may be here and there disagreement as to the manner of putting a stop to it, but an effective method will be found to do it. The demand of lazy fathers, who put their babies in the mills to support them in idleness, in favor of employing young children in the mills, will not be heeded. The children must be saved from the dwarfing process of early confinement in the factories! It will not do to wait another year for this reform that is demanded in the name of humanity."

In Alabama a bill for the prevention of child labor is pending in the legislature, and has the support of most of the newspapers in that State. A bill has also been introduced in the South Carolina Senate making it a misdemeanor for a cotton-mill to employ children under twelve years of age. The governor of South Carolina devoted a part of his recent message to this question. "Unless something is done," he said, "to protect the tender children of vampire parents, who spend their time in idleness and live off the labor of their little ones, who are required to labor in the mills from year to year without the advantages of school, the situation for the future becomes alarming." "This utterance will be especially commended," declares the Newark *News*, "when it is considered that South Carolina is the second State in the Union in the number of spindles operated in the cotton industry." The Boston *Transcript* believes that such legislation as is proposed is an indication of a change of opinion the significance of which should not be lost sight of in the North. "As the South prospers," it continues, "we may expect to see Southern parents lose some of their eagerness to place in factories children that should be in school. . . . With the intelligence and self-protection of Southern labor becoming something like equal to those of the organized labor of Massachusetts, the conditions will be evener in the competition between New England and Southern manufacturers."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Krag-Jörgensen and Lee-Metford attachments of "Christian civilization" appear to be running hot in their bearings.—*The Commoner.*

LATER on Mr. Bryan may attract a little attention to *The Commoner* by securing a newspaper man to edit it for one week.—*The Washington Post.*

WHILE the opinion is generally held that Great Britain is in a state of decadence, none of the powers seem anxious to test the theory.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

CHOLLY: "Oh, but its frightful!" Willie: "What is?" Cholly: "Why, there isn't any Prince of Wales now. What are we to do?"—*The Syracuse Herald.*

THE gentleman who came into this office purposely to state that King Edward was a Norwegian, because he is a VIIking, met with a cold exterior.—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

"PA," asked little Georgie, "what's the pomp and circumstance of war, anyway?" "General Miles," replied the old gentleman, without looking up from his paper.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

WILLING TO COMPROMISE.—"Your Majesty," said the right-hand man of the native king, "there is a missionary working his way along the coast." "Well, we don't want to have any trouble," said the king. "Ask him if his people won't be satisfied with a coaling-station."—*Puck.*

MR. CARNEGIE told Mr. Rockefeller's Sunday-school class that he liked games of chance, but astute observers are of the opinion that his recent game with the tube-trust was not one of that kind.—*The Chicago Record.*

A NEWSPAPER VIEW.—Mr. Harmsworth says Edward VII. might have been an excellent newspaper man if he had only given his attention to the subject. He neglected his opportunities, however, and so will have to plug along as a mere king.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

MRS. NATION was long brooding over that Kansas saloon trouble. Hence the hatchet.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

THE available military strength of Kansas, according to Secretary Root's report, is 100,000 men and the W. C. T. U.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MRS. NATION'S mode of burying the hatchet is more impressive than pleasing to those in whose property it is buried.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

MRS. NATION appeared just in time to corroborate Grover Cleveland's testimony that the country is going to smash.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

"BY the way," asked the stranger, "are women permitted to practise at the bar in this country?" "Permitted!" snorted the other man, who happened to be a retired saloonkeeper from Kansas, "you can't keep 'em from doing it when they take a notion, begosh!"—*The Chicago Tribune.*

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## LETTERS AND ART.

### THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH CARTOONISTS.

THE withdrawal of Sir John Tenniel from the staff of *Punch*, in which his first drawing appeared in 1850, is received as an event of interest by the artistic world. Tenniel, who was born in 1820, a year after the late Queen's birth, was, in his early career on *Punch*, thrown into contact with Thackeray, Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, and many of the chief writers and artists of the day. In *The Critic* (February), Mr. R. R. Wilson gives a commentary on some of his most notable achievements:

SIR JOHN TENNIEL AND SOME OF HIS FAMOUS CARTOONS.

"Disraeli's lean figure and strange, swarthy visage early became a rich source of inspiration for Tenniel, and so they remained till the end. In an early cartoon the Conservative leader is shown dressing for a bal-masque in the humble garb of a member of the heavenly host. 'The question is,' he murmurs to his mirror, 'is man an ape or an angel? Now, I am on the side of the angels.' It is a matter of costume, and Dizzy would be an angel. This was in 1864. Ten years later he appears triumphant in the inimitable 'Paradise and the Peri,' and before another twelvemonth is ended we have him as the Sphinx in 'Mose in Egitto,' an amazingly clever handling of a commonplace incident—the purchase of a majority of Suez Canal stock by the British Government. Again he is seen dancing the *pas-de-deux* with Salisbury for a partner, or trying to replace the Turkish Humpty-Dumpty on his wall; and one may take final leave of him in the 'Sunset' of May, 1880, where he stands, a lonely and dramatic figure, watching across the sea the last gleam of his setting sun as it drops into the horizon.

"Party politics never evolved a more moving drama than that in which Disraeli and Gladstone were the chief players. Its several acts supplied Tenniel with some of his rarest opportunities, and he rarely failed to make the most of them. It was for Gladstone that Tenniel long reserved his kindliest, if most incisive touch; and it is in the long gallery of drawings having to do with that extraordinary man that he has reached his highest level. One can not soon forget such a drawing as the strong and intensely earnest 'Ajax Defying the Lightning' of July, 1871, which celebrates the Liberal leader's heroic and successful struggle to put an end to the purchase of commissions in the British army. . . . . .

"The Irish question, commemorated in the scathing 'Open Door' of March, 1883, was not the only troublesome legacy passed on by Disraeli to Gladstone when the two exchanged places in 1880. Another involved the occupation of Egypt and the pacification of the Egyptian Sudan, then overrun by Arab hordes. To accomplish the latter, 'Chinese' Gordon was, in the opening days of 1884, despatched to Khartum. He went on a bootless and perilous mission, and when the Gladstone ministry apparently abandoned him to his fate in besieged Khartum, popular wrath found expression in what is, perhaps, the most impelling achievement of Tenniel's long career—his famous 'Mirage.' . . . From time to time Tenniel touched upon various issues in the States, treating them with much the same dignity and force which characterize his work as a whole. The cartoons devoted to the slavery question are perhaps the most impressive of this series. . . .

"Work such as Tenniel has been doing through a period of more than two-score years carries with it its own reward, but it is a pleasure also to know that, in 1893, it brought the honor of knighthood to one who had been long an honored figure in English journalism. Nor does his fame rest alone upon his drawings for *Punch*. His water-color paintings have gained him a reputation amply sufficient to have handed him down to posterity as one of the leading British artists of his period."

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**Edward VII. and the Drama.**—The cultivated musical tastes of the late Queen and Prince Consort, and the social distinctions conferred by the former upon musicians, as we have already pointed out, have had a wide and beneficent influence upon the musical profession throughout the whole English-speaking race. In a somewhat similar way the present King of England, through his vast social prestige as Prince of Wales, has contributed much to the popularity of the drama and to the increased respect in which the dramatic profession is held in our day. An article in the London *Chronicle*, printed just before the King ascended to the throne, thus speaks of him and his tastes in the drama:

"The Prince of Wales, as everybody knows, is an ardent play-

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goer, and most catholic in his theatrical tastes. Last year, according to *The Stage*, he paid forty-six visits to London theaters, the bulk of them being in the first seven months of the year. Covent Garden, with its opera, is an easy first, of course, the Prince attending fourteen representations. The Haymarket comes next, with three visits to the ordinary performances—in fact, the Prince seldom misses a play at the Haymarket. The same may be said of the St. James's and Her Majesty's. Only two plays were seen twice by the Prince—'San Toy' and 'Miss Hobbs.' A couple of visits to the Hippodrome and one to the Alhambra were the total of his patronage of the variety houses.

"The Prince, unless he is unutterably 'bored' by a performance, has a happy knack of expressing his views of the play. A well-known London manager once remarked that so much did he value, from a commercial point of view, His Royal Highness' opinion of the merits of a piece, that he would gladly, if such a thing were possible, retain his services at a very high fee for the purpose of reading the plays submitted. When the Prince is particularly pleased with what he has seen, he generally sends for the manager and expresses his approval. If he is only moderately pleased he sends a polite message to the manager through the acting manager during the descent to his carriage. If he is disappointed he makes no remarks at all, and he has been known to leave a theater before the end of the performance. By the way, it is an accepted rule that no notice be given to the press of the prospective visit to a theater of a member of the royal family, but an announcement that a royal personage has visited a particular theater is a permissible form of advertisement."

## IS EMERSON A POET?

IT seems rather late in the day to ask this question, yet a well-known critic, Mr. John Y. W. Macalister, editor of the London *Library* and one of the leading librarians of England, not long ago asked the question and then answered it in the negative. His statement, made in *Literature* some months ago, that "Emerson never wrote a line of poetry in his life," forms the text of an article in *The National Review* (London, December, 1900) by Mr. Coulson Kernahan, an English critic and novelist. Mr. Kernahan somewhat paradoxically says: "Those who assert that Emerson was not a poet are not wrong. Those, on the other hand, who assert that he *was* a poet, are right." The Emerson, he explains, who wrote,

> Still on the seeds of all He made
> The rose of beauty burns;
> Through times that wear, and forms that fade,
> Immortal youth returns,

was a poet, tho "only half a poet, inasmuch as his mind—like flint without tinder—could kindle only the celestial fire in sparks." The Emerson who penned and in cold blood published such verse as this from "Alfonso of Castile,"

> Hear you, then, celestial fellows!
> Fits not to be over-zealous;
> Stands not to work on the clean jump,
> Nor wine nor brains perpetual pump,

was not only no poet, "but would have suffered rejection at the hands of a self-respecting greengrocer, who, for advertising purposes, required the assistance of a 'poet' to sing the superiority of his spinach." Mr. Kernahan continues:

"But for the publication of such unutterable doggerel as has been quoted, and by a writer who held that 'a man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work, and done his best, but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace,' we must look for some other explanation than is afforded by Emerson's want of a musical ear. The explanation is to be found in his theory that 'it is not meter, but a meter-making argument that makes a poem'—a theory which betrayed him into carelessness in regard to form and into indifference to detail which he could ill afford to indulge. He held that if the inward thought with which the poet's brain is pregnant be a thought of pure and perfect poetry, equally pure and perfect will be the outward form in which it bodies itself forth, when the time comes for this thought to be brought to birth. The poet, he says—

> Shall not his brain encumber
> With the coil of rhythm and number,
> But leaving rude and pale forethought,
> He shall aye climb
> For his rime,

and—

> 'mount to Paradise
> By the stairway of surprise.'

"To make matters worse, Emerson never had in him, as he well knew, the makings of an artist. 'Expect nothing more of my power of construction,' he writes, 'no ship-building, smack, nor skiff even; only boards and logs tied together. Here I sit and read and write with very little system, and as far as regards composition with the most fragmentary result; paragraphs incompressible, each sentence an infinitely repellent particle.' And, in reply to Carlyle, who had been urging him to give to the world something which should be distinctively Emersonian, he says: 'Alas, my friend, I can do no such gay things as you say. I do not belong to the poets, but only to a low department of literature—the reporters, suburban men.' . . . . . .

"For the right understanding of Emerson's poems, it is necessary to know something of his theory of the derivation of poetry.

"He holds that craftsmanship is nothing; vision everything. Let the divine vision be withheld, and to the very master-craftsman of poetic art Emerson would deny the high title of poet. Would we write a poem, we must—Emerson would tell us—prepare ourselves to report rather than to create. He holds that the poem already *is*, that it exists pure and simple in the mind of God, and that all we must do (I borrow a word from the schools) is to 'intend' our mood toward the Eternal Mind, and then wait for the divine thought to think in us. Sooner or later—unless we be utterly unworthy of the vision—we shall be conscious of our approach to a higher region of thought. Within us, our own diffused thought—suddenly become luminous—is gathering and culminating to a focal point of flame. There is light within us, and without. The light within us is but a spark in darkness; the light without—whether far off or near we know not—is supernal and supreme. Yet slowly, surely, as our inner light spires upward toward it, the splendor from above—a ladder of light let down from heaven—draws nearer and yet more near, until at last the two meet, and, to the creature, the revelation from the Creator has come. Our ability to remember and to record the vision is in proportion to our gifts as poets. To some of us it may be that not more than a verse or a line remains after the vision has passed, but that which we have so seen, Emerson believes, is of God and from God, and should be accounted of more worth than all the stored wisdom of the ages."

Mr. Stedman has said of Emerson's faultier work: "Not seldom a lyrical phrase is more taking for its halt, like the poet's own speech, by the half-stammer and halt that was wont to precede the rarest or weightiest word of all." Mr. Kernahan recognizes the truth of this criticism, but he believes also that many of Emerson's crudities and asperities "are the result of a certain wilfulness." As the mouthpiece of God's thought, he "had something of Wordsworth's lordly scorn for the man who can not forget 'copy' even in his secret communings with nature." The writer concludes:

"If Mr. Macalister had said that Emerson has left no perfect poem behind him, the statement might have passed unchallenged, tho Matthew Arnold was of a different opinion in regard to 'Concord Fight,' in which are to be found the two famous lines:

> Here once the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard round the world.

Nor should I have differed from Mr. Macalister had he quoted that letter of Milton's to Master Samuel Hartlib (the letter by which Matthew Arnold set such store), and had pointed out that Milton's first requirements in regard to poetry—that it should be 'simple, sensuous, and passionate'—are fulfilled by none of Emerson's work. Simple he certainly is not. It would be difficult to instance a more subtle and less simple poem than the four

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verses entitled 'Brahma' which Mr. Andrew Lang has parodied so inimitably that it is difficult to dissociate poem from parody:

If the red slayer thinks he slays,
Or if the slain thinks he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
I keep and pass and turn again.

. . . "One wonders more than ever at Mr. Macalister's pronouncement that 'Emerson never wrote a line of poetry in his life.' To me it seems singularly unfelicitous. Had he said that it was only single lines of poetry which Emerson ever wrote, one would not have protested. . . . . .

"He was never more than a note-book draughtsman. His etchings and jottings are admirable beyond all words of praise, but the painting of a finished picture was beyond him. Poetry, that daughter of the gods, sat with him, walked with him, worked with him. It was only when he sought to transfer her living image to canvas that she eluded him and was gone. Yet, even as she fled, she not seldom mocked him by touching brush and easel with sacred fire."

## HAS ENGLAND A NEW SIR WALTER SCOTT?

THE new school of historical romance, sometimes dubbed the "Dime-Novel School," has at last apparently brought forth a writer who can command the praise of critics of acknowledged competence. In *The Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Frederic Harrison, widely accepted as perhaps the greatest living master of English prose and one of the ablest of critics, pays unwonted tribute to Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new novel, "The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay." He calls this story of Richard the Lion-Hearted "an elaborate, full, coherent romance, true to historic realism, ample in incident and plot, correct in pictorial tone—a truly romantic epic, wrought out from end to end by living men and women, playing their parts in due relation and sequence"; and he even boldly compares the novel with "Ivanhoe," with results not uncomplimentary to Mr. Hewlett. He writes:

MAURICE HEWLETT.
Courtesy of the Macmillan Co., New York.

"It is a true historical romance picturing a wonderful epoch—that of the third Crusade—not in its armor, robes, properties, and scenic *tableaux*, but with sufficient archeologic realism, and above all with insight into the heart of its men, if not altogether of its women. It gives us not only medieval pageantry—tho as a pageant it is effective—not only the outward manners of the age—life-like as these are—but the true nature of such men as Richard and John, their fierce parents, Burgundy and Austria, and many feudal barons; and it pictures them more accurately to the record, I hold, than is usual with romancers, and perhaps with historians. There is much to be said against portraying historical characters in fiction, at least when well-known personages are the central figures. It is hardly ever successful, and the greatest masters of historical fiction keep the great men for incidental and rare appearance—*nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus, etc., etc.* [the demigod may not appear unless the deed is worthy of such a champion]; but in principle there is no absolute canon of art against treating a real person as the central hero of an historical romance. Mr. Hewlett has shown us that this can be done. His Cœur-de-Lion is in the main the true Richard of documents, the crusader-king of history: seen, it is true, in the glow of romance; deepened, colored, poetized, but in essence the Achilles of the twelfth-century Palestiniad:

*Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer*
*Iura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.*

[Lazy, wrathful, inexorable, bitter,
He will rather deny himself natural rights than usurp by force of arms,]

And yet this 'splendid savage' has qualities of heroism, magnanimity, and capacity for love and for remorse which make him interesting—at moments even lovable—not so much as he seems to Abbot Milo, his almoner, or to Mr. Hewlett, his biographer, but yet of all characters in history the one best fitted to fill the title rôle of a romance of war, adventure, chivalry, and love.

"Mr. Hewlett has not shrunk from the perilous task of taking a famous character of history for his principal figure, making him indeed the sole hero of his plot and producing him on every scene. Nor has he shrunk from the yet more Quixotic venture of choosing as his hero the man whom the Wizard of the North twice brought into the field. But if he has not bent the now rather rusty bow of Ulysses, he has hit the mark with a bow of his own. . . . . .

"Mr. Hewlett has invented a form of singular terseness, raciness, and color crowded with images, sarcasms, and cryptograms. If his Richard were to be written in the flowing vein of the 'Talisman' it would fill six volumes; if told in the mode of 'Clarissa Harlow,' it would need sixteen. Mr. Hewlett's modest four hundred pages contain the matter of a dozen romances of the day. They will be read and reread by men who care for the higher literature. But as yet they may be found, it is to be feared, too 'deep,' too baffling for the easy-going millions. I make bold to say that Maurice Hewlett's prose—*at its best*—is hardly matched by any of recent time. Take the death-scene of Henry II., Plantagenet, whom our Abbot paints too darkly as a man, and without due regard to his great services to English monarchy. With more truth Mrs. J. R. Green has told the story in the fine close of her 'Life' of the King. But hear the Abbot (Chapter xii.): 'How They Bayed the old Lion'—'A slow-eating fever bit him to the bones, charred and shriveled him up'—he took to his bed, turned his face to the tent-wall, and refused alike housel and meat.' He called for Hugh, Bishop of Durham, to read to him the signatures of the enemies who had forced him to ignominous terms. At the name of Richard, his eldest son, the king 'grunted "Traitor from the womb."' Hugh dares read no more; the King snatches the parchment:

"'He pored over it, with dim eyes almost out of his keeping, searching for the names at the top. So he found what he had dreaded—"John Count of Mortain." Shaking fearfully, he began to point at the wall as if he saw the man before him. "Jesu! Count by me, King by me, and Judas by me? Now, God, let me serve Thee as Thou deservest. Thou hast taken away all my sons. Now then the devil have my soul, for Thou shalt never have it." The death-rattle was heard in his throat, and Hugh sprang forward to help him; he was still stiffly upright, still looking (tho with filmy eyes) at the wall, still trying to shape in words his wicked vaunts. No words came from him; his jaw dropped before his strong old body. They brought him the Sacrament; his soul rejected it—too clean food. Hugh and others about him, all in a sweat, got him down at last. They anointed him and said a few prayers, for they were in a desperate hurry when it came to the end. It was near midnight when he died, and at that hour, they terribly report, the wind sprang up and howled about the turrets of Chinon, as if all hell were out hunting for that which he had promised them. But, if the truth must be told, he had never kept his promises, and there is no reason to suppose that he kept this one either.' . . . . . .

"One can not shirk the question (about which too much is being said)—how does this Richard look beside him of the 'Talisman'? No doubt, the task on which Mr. Hewlett has ventured is far the more perilous; for, whereas Scott makes his Richard in the 'Talisman' quite subordinate, and in 'Ivanhoe' produces him merely in a sudden glimpse, according to the master's rule as to historical personages, and perhaps according to the true rule, Mr. Hewlett takes a prominent historical personage as his central hero, and undertakes to paint the inmost nature of a man of whom we have abundant records by contemporaries. In spite of this difficulty, it is plain that Mr. Hewlett's portrait is far closer to that left us by John of Peterborough, Ralph de Diceto, Roger of Hoveden, William of Newburgh, Richard of Devizes, and the so-called Vinsauf, and the rest. Mr. Hewlett gives us some flavor of the real Richard, some authentic glimpse of the true twelfth century, with all its poetry, passion, madness, and blood."

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## ENGLISH VERSUS FRENCH AS A WORLD-LANGUAGE.

THE German Emperor, speaking recently of the relative importance of the classical and the modern languages, advised more extensive instruction in French and English. Inasmuch as French alone has been obligatory in former days at the *gymnasia*, some French papers have seen in this advice a thrust at France. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) nevertheless says that the Emperor merely gives to English that increased importance which naturally belongs to it. This is also the opinion of the *Gaulois* (Paris), from which we take the following:

"At one time French was predominant as the language of diplomacy, of literature, of society. Perhaps it still holds its own in these respects. It is still the best medium for lively, graceful conversation, still the best means to express clearly all international agreements. But that only proves the value of French as an international means of communication in the aristocratic world. As long as the study of languages was the privilege of exclusive circles, nothing could disturb the supremacy of French. To-day the French language only shares in the depreciation of every thing aristocratic. The business man rules the world and the business man cares but little about the beauty of a language. It is the young merchant who tours the world nowadays, instead of the young gentlemen who used to frequent courts and universities; and the merchant prefers the language of the people to whom he would sell his goods. We are not the most prominent nation in trade and colonization, hence the study of our language is less important than that of others. The crisis of the French language is not due to our social or literary decadence, but to economic inferiority.

"At present the business impulse is undoubtedly strongest in Germany. But the German has encountered the Englishman everywhere as a competitor. Germany finds England as England found Holland. The English learned the secret of trade from the Dutch, the Germans have learned it from the English. In this kind of struggle the nations at first combat each other, but they soon come to terms, especially if they are similar in race and language. The period of violent competition and enmity between Germany and England has been but short, nor has it been very critical. Its most prominent feature is the English regulation to stamp German manufactures as 'made in Germany,' a measure which has not hurt the Germans, and is not nearly so full of animosity as Cromwell's Navigation Act. To-day the English and Germans have settled down to friendly competition. That, then, is the reason why the young men of the German middle classes, who are not intended to become cavaliers, nor men of the world, but business men and industrials, are advised by their Emperor to learn English rather than French."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE EDITOR AND THE BLUE PENCIL.

ONE of the most amusing literary incidents of the season is to be found in the complications arising from the publication of Mr. John D. Barry's novelette, "The Congressman's Wife," in *The Smart Set*, a publication prepared with great care for the exclusive tastes of our American aristocracy. Mr. Barry's story, it appears, took the handsome prize of $2,000, offered by the publishers of this periodical. Shortly before its publication in the January issue, Mr. Barry made a public protest on account of "the appalling number of verbal changes, all unnecessary, many trifling or silly, several ludicrous, two containing errors of speech." His protest runs in part:

"The quality of the editing may be judged from this change. Where one of the characters, a young graduate of Harvard, a Northerner, had remarked, 'Well, I guess it's all over,' the editor made him say 'It looks like it's all over.' When I objected to this phrase and to other phrases, Mr. Grissom declared that he had 'merely edited the manuscript according to the elegancies of *The Smart Set*.' I then tried to withdraw the story, but Mr. Grissom refused to give it up."

The news of this summary and elegant method of "improving" literary manuscripts has provoked a sympathetic response in many hearts throughout the country, and it appears that Mr. Barry is not alone in his chagrin. An anxious inquirer writes to the New York *Times* to ask if there "is an author at present writing for publication who can write one thousand words so well that an editor can not improve it?" He says:

"I happened into a magazine office the other day, where a youngster not out of his twenties was busily engaged with his blue pencil on a manuscript, which developments proved to have been a story by one of the best-known English story-writers. In response to an inquiry the young man exultantly replied that he had 'greatly improved' the story. These are two instances of as many hundred thousand, I fancy, and the work goes on. What right have editors thus to use the work of skilled laborers? Isn't it fair to suppose that the author knows how to say what he wants to say? Or is he to sacrifice his own ideas to the ideas of the editor? In other words, are we to have a magazine literature characterized by the individualities and methods of the author or of the editor? Certainly the editor has the whip-hand of the author and can make him appear to the reader as he pleases, but is it fair to the author? Writers often do not know what liberties are taken with their work until it appears, and oftener they submit because they need the money the article will fetch, and opposition to the editor means a difficult market. This conforming to the ideas of editors has resulted in establishing styles of writing, not according to the authors, as in the days of Addison, but according to the magazines in which the writings appear and Addison and Steele and Sterne and the rest of them have disappeared, to give place to the '*Century* style,' the '*Harper* style,' the '*McClure* style,' the '*Munsey* style,' the '*Cosmopolitan* style,' and so on through the list. . . . Isn't it about time we should have a literary reformation? Isn't it about time that the author, not the editor, be allowed to make the literature of the age?"

## NOTES.

WORKMEN are now actively engaged in restoring the Parthenon at Athens. One end is nearly completed and work is proceeding on the other portions. The London *Sphere* says: "The restoration work is not being carried out with old fragments of marble which have been dug from the surrounding earth, but with newly quarried marble, the glaring freshness of which is reported to contrast violently with the mellowed stones of the ancient temple of Athena. It is surprising that the news of the work now in hand, which aims at nothing less than the complete restoration of the Parthenon, should have only reached us after the completion of one end of the building. There are several foreign schools at Athens which might well have interested themselves in the defense of this most perfect specimen of Greek architecture to the extent of appealing to a country which has always been particularly interested in the historical monuments of Greece."

OF "Ralph Connor," whose stories entitled "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot" have found so many readers during the past year, the New York *Evangelist* says: "Certain it is that Ralph Connor shares with Ian Maclaren the art of writing genuine religious stores which have about them the breeziness of the world of nature and a close grip on human nature. Like John Watson, Rev. C. W. Gordon—for this is Ralph Connor's real name—is a minister. He is now pastor of St. Stephen's Church in Winnipeg, Canada. He comes of sterling Scottish stock and was born in 1860 in the heart of a Canadian forest, where he acquired his passionate fondness for the woods and the open air. He was educated at Toronto University and took a course in theology at Knox College, after which he spent a year in Edinburgh and on the Continent. His first regular ministerial work was at Banff, in the heart of the Rockies, where for two years he ministered to a little Presbyterian church.

THE amount of literature already devoted to Tolstoy is very large. A Russian journal, quoted in the *Etats-Unis*, says that a writer in commemoration of the approaching jubilee of Tolstoy's half century of work has compiled a list of translations and criticisms that have appeared in some forty languages and dialects. The first non-Russians to notice him were the Greeks (1870). Then follow Slovaks, Servians, French (1877); Hungarians, English, Danes, Czechs, Germans (1882), and many others, including the Croats, Little-Russians, Finns, and the writers of several Slavic dialects. American versions appear in 1886, Dutch and Italian in 1887, Spanish in 1889, Turkish and Syrian in 1894, Wendish in 1895, Chinese, Japanese, Yiddish and old Hebrew still later. In the number of publications, German takes the first place with 218. The French publications number 159, the British 75, the Spanish 38, the American 32. There have been four publications in Swiss-German, Yiddish, and Japanese, two in Chinese, 34 in Swedish, 27 in Danish, 6 in Norwegian, 18 in Greek, 11 in Italian, 26 in Finnish, 66 in Bulgarian, 69 in Servian, 141 in Bohemian or Czech, and 82 in Slovak!

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### DRUNKENNESS AND THE WEATHER.

IT seems scarcely possible that the weather can drive men systematically to drink, yet that it does so is the conclusion reached by Edwin G. Dexter after a careful investigation of the subject. Mr. Dexter, who has previously made other careful studies of the influence of meteorological conditions on human conduct, describes this one in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia, November, 1900). He says:

"At first thought there would seem to be very little connection between the prevalence of intoxication and the weather. Most of us can probably not recall a time when it has driven us to drink. Yet the influence of different weather states upon conduct has been proven so great by the other studies alluded to as to warrant some little expectation of positive results, even at the outset of this. With a great many people the occasional debauch is not a matter of mere caprice. It is not even by them a thing to be desired. The pleasures connected with it in no way compensate for the attendant hardships and miseries, both of body and mind. They struggle against it with an intensity unknown to those whose bodies have not been weakened by indulgence, and when the fight is finally lost it is because the allurements of the glass are stronger at the moment than at any previous time during the struggle, or the ability to withstand them less. The weather could not, with any degree of probability, influence the former. It is not beyond the bounds of reason to suppose that it might the latter, through affecting the vitality of the body together with its accompanying mental states; and it is for the purpose of throwing light upon this possibility, with its important bearing upon the drink problem, that the present study was undertaken.

"Its exact method is as follows: From the records of the New York City police were copied the number of arrests for drunkenness within the city limits (present borough of Manhattan), for each day of the three years 1893-94-95: 63,117 in all. Of this number 44,495 were of males—for the sexes were tabulated separately—and are the only ones here considered. At the New York station of the United States weather bureau were then copied the mean temperature, barometer, and humidity, the total movement of the wind, the character of the day, and the precipitation for each of the 1,095 days of those three years. Next, by a somewhat laborious process of tabulation, the exact number of arrests for drunkenness for days falling under each one of the fifty or more definite meteorological conditions . . . . was ascertained. This being done, the average number of such arrests for days falling under each one of those conditions was compared with the normal daily number for the three years."

Taking up first the occurrence of drunkenness in the different months of the year, the writer finds that it is forty-seven per cent. less in July than in December. He says:

"These differences are too great to be ascribed to mere accident, tho exactly what their causes may be is somewhat uncertain; in fact, an analysis of the conditions indicates the possibility of at least three. The first is the effect which certain holidays might have upon the occurrence of drunkenness. Undoubtedly some days of the year are made the occasion of a drunken debauch by persons so inclined, and Christmas is one of them. This would tend to increase the number of arrests for December. But the Fourth of July is perhaps just as much of a favorite for such diversion, a fact which would swell the numbers for July. This month, however, fails to show any such effect. In fact, a careful inspection of the daily record of arrests for drunkenness, altho showing a slight increase for the festivals mentioned, proves it to be too small to account for the monthly showing. The excesses for the cold months are due to a large daily occurrence, pretty evenly distributed, and the deficiencies for the warm ones to the reverse conditions. . . . . .

"Another social condition which may affect the results is the exit from the city for the summer of many who are brought with some regularity during the other months before the bar of the police court. Undoubtedly Coney Island—which was not within the city limits when the data for this study were taken—and many of the other shore-resorts form something of a safety-valve for the New York police during their season: but my study of assault and battery would lead me to believe that the influence of this exodus can not be great.

"We are dealing only with those who get publicly drunk, and those are the ones who occasionally vary the monotony of a plain drunk with a fight. We could, then, with reason infer that if the public drunkards were gone in any considerable numbers, the public brawlers would be also. Yet this is precisely the reverse of what our study of assault has shown."

The third hypothesis is that of the direct influence of the peculiar meteorological conditions, and it seems to Mr. Dexter to be the most plausible. Taking up special weather conditions, he shows that drunkenness is increased by low temperature, to some extent by high barometer, by high humidity, and also by high wind. In all these cases Mr. Dexter explains his results by the supposition that these weather conditions exhaust the vitality and cause craving for a stimulant. He concludes as follows:

"In conclusion, I would say that I recognize the limitations of this method of study. By its very nature, each meteorological condition is treated as if the others were not at the same time potent. This fact would introduce no error unless two or more tended to vary simultaneously. In that case the effects of one might be imputed to another. If all tended to vary without fixed relation to one another the showing for each would be valid and a careful study of weather fluctuations seems to show that this is largely the case. We recognize, too, that a study of drunkenness does not have quite the bearing upon the liquor question that one based upon the consumption of stimulants, as influenced by weather conditions, would have. We have argued that the latter affect to a recognizable degree the vitality of the body, and that deficiencies are compensated for by the use of alcohol in some of its forms. But in studying drunkenness we are missing entirely all those whose 'bracers' did not lead on to a debauch. Where the feeling of depleted vitality led one man to the police court it probably led a hundred others to the sideboard or to the saloon for a drink, but of these we know nothing. It may be possible at some future time to base a study similar to this upon the daily output of some large city saloons, with striking results.

"Certain it is that the great drink problem can not be solved without having more scientific light thrown upon the psychophysiology of the mass. As long as people demand stimulants, it will be obtainable. Lessen the demand, and the attendant suffering will keep pace with its decrease. We can not hope to alter prevailing meteorological conditions, were we convinced of their direct bearing upon the problem; but we can lessen their influence by shielding the unfortunate from their rigors, and by increasing in every possible way the normal vitality of the class which most needs it."

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**South-Polar Expeditions.**—The results of the Belgian South Polar expedition of 1898 and 1899, which were published late last year, will be a source of inspiration to similar projects for the next few years. In a recent number of the *Bulletin de la Société Géographique* (Brussels), the interest of these results is strengthened by individual reports of scientific observation, contributed by members of the expedition. Among the facts established by the Belgian expedition, not the least interesting is the discovery that there is no submarine continuation of the Andes to antarctic lands, after they bend to the southeast in Terra del Fuego, the measurements effected by the *Belgica* south of Staten Island showing that the bed of the ocean sinks abruptly to a depth of 13,000 feet. It was also ascertained through numerous soundings, made during the year in which the ship drifted in the ice, that from the seventy-fifth to the one hundred and third degree of west longitude and between the seventieth and the seventy-first degrees of latitude the expedition moved over a submarine reef of enormous extent, the average depth of which, 1,600 feet, continued until the reef sank suddenly toward the north to a depth of almost 5,000 feet, while toward the south its depth decreased steadily everywhere. This fact and measurements of this submarine plateau seem to contribute much new

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strength to the hypothesis of the existence of a great Antarctic continent, a view, moreover, that to-day predominates generally, since all observations, including those by Borchgrevink, particularly the meteorological, are in perfect consonance with it. Along the Belgica Straits, which separate the Palmer archipelago from the mainland of Graham's Land, signs of a general subsidence of the country were everywhere perceptible. Priority in the discovery of these straits does not belong to the Belgian expedition by any means: it has been ascertained that they were sighted in 1874 by a German, Captain Dallman, who, having reached their southwestern entrance, called them the Bismarck Straits. Consequently, and also because the Belgian expedition designated other regions anew, the nomenclature of this field must be revised and the old names restored. The Belgians, however, can claim that the survey of the Bismarck (Belgica) Straits was exclusively their work. Arctovski, the meteorologist of the Belgian expedition, now proposes in *Ciel et Terre* a combination of methods for the investigation, in 1902, of atmospheric circulation in the antarctic regions south of Terra del Fuego, and solicits the cooperation of Chile, France, and Russia.

Of the south-polar expeditions that are announced for 1901 only the German and the British are assured. Their plans promise very prolific work in submarine, meteorological, and territorial discovery.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A NEW KIND OF BREAD.

A SOCIETY has just been formed in Paris to promote the establishment in all the large French towns, of combination milling-and baking-houses, worked by machinery known as the "Schweitzer system." This has for its object the making of 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of nutritious and digestible white bread from 100 kilograms of grain at the lowest cost of production. The United States consul at Roubaix, as quoted in *Popular Science*, says that the model establishment, which is at La Villette, Paris, opened its doors to the public on June 15, 1899. Says this paper:

"At a meeting of the society in December last, a report was made concerning the success of the effort to supply good bread at a low price to the Parisian public. In the bakery at La Villette, and the branch houses, sales are rising daily. Official analyses by the National Agronomical Institute and by the Municipal Laboratory of Paris demonstrate that the Schweitzer bread contains more nutritive nitrogenous properties than ordinary baker's bread, and more than double the phosphates in the latter.

"The bread known as *pain de ménage* is sold to the working classes at about 1¼ pence [2½ cents] per pound, considerably less than the usual price. The Villette establishment is a building of iron and stone, about 515 feet long, situated on a canal, and constructed at a cost of about 40,000 pounds sterling [$200,000]. The wheat arrives in a boat, which is moored in a canal, elevators hoist it into bins, whence it is carried by an immense elevator to the top of the mill, and turned into the different cleaning and separating machines. After all foreign substances have been removed and the grains of wheat have undergone a thorough brushing and washing, they are clean and shining; but the grooves of the wheat sometimes retain a little dust.

"This is completely eliminated by a Schweitzer appliance, which, seizing each grain lengthwise, splits it exactly in the groove. The wheat thus cleansed passes into the mill, composed of flat circular steel grinders, grooved in such a manner that they accomplish the decortication of the kernel and its granulation into meal at the same time. These grinders are movable, but do not touch, so that instead of crushing the wheat and producing a flour in which the starch only is retained, the outer and harder portion of the wheat, containing gluten and other nutritive properties, is retained in the flour. The bran alone is expelled. Attached to the mill are the works for kneading the meal, water, and yeast into bread.

"All this is done mechanically, the works being separated into three stories. Special yeast is prepared in the upper story in rooms heated in winter and cooled in summer. The yeast, flour, and the salted water are carried down by machinery into kneaders, in the form of half-cylindrical tubs, rotating on two pivots placed in the axis of the kneading-troughs, so that the tubs may be placed at a lower or higher angle, in order to accelerate or retard the kneading. The wheat, salted water, and yeast automatically enter one end of the tub, and dough, in an endless skein of pale yellow, issues from the opposite end. This dough finally falls on tables on the ground floor, where it is weighed and made into bread of every shape and dimension. In connection with this model establishment is a laboratory for the chemical examinations of the samples of wheat submitted for purchase. These are, upon arrival, ground and passed through a sieve by a small hand-bolting mill, which determines immediately the nutritive volume of the grain in gluten and nitrogenous matter."

## WHEN NATURE'S STORES GIVE OUT.

WE are treating nature's storehouse as if it were exhaustless, but we know very well that it is not. Even the food that we eat, tho it grows up afresh for us every year, is not really renewed, for each fresh growth uses up a little more of the nitrogen in the soil. At some time or other this problem will become a pressing one. A writer in *Engineering News* (January 31) believes that its solution offers the greatest task that the engineer has to perform in the century that is just opening. The distinctive work of the nineteenth century has been the harnessing of nature's great powers for man's use; that of the twentieth will be the replenishing of the "world's failing stocks in nature's storehouse." Says the writer just referred to:

"When future generations look back upon the nineteenth century, whose work we now regard with such pride, it is quite possible that their chief sensation will be wonder at the profligate waste that characterized the people who first made large use of the earth's stored-up riches.

"We shall not be far from the truth if we say that, until the nineteenth century, mankind was content to live off the annual produce of the earth. A trifling use was made, indeed, of the fuels and metals and minerals stored beneath the soil; but it was a mere nothing compared with the drafts which the closing years of the nineteenth century have made. A moment's thought will show the truth of this statement. Take our most used mineral, coal. When the nineteenth century began, the railways and steamships, which now make such enormous drafts on the world's coal seams, were undreamed of. The stationary steam-engine had had its beginning, but its use was still so limited that it cut no figure at all in the world's coal consumption. The principal use of coal was for household fires and for the crude metallurgy of the day, and this only in countries like England, where the removal of the forest growth had caused a scarcity of wood and of its product, charcoal.

"With no railways, no steamships, no factories and mills, the consumption of metals was almost as trifling as that of coal. Not until the nineteenth century, and indeed not until the last two thirds of that century, did mankind begin to make any appreciable drafts upon the treasures laid up in nature's storehouses.

"For the last fifty or seventy-five years, however, the use of these stored materials has been prodigious. Each year sees an increase in the consumption of all the things which the earth yields; and we are accustomed to point to this growth as evidence of the world's advancement in civilization. Is it not time to ask ourselves whither all this is tending? A man cast on a desert island who should fail to take account of his supplies and then plan to husband those in which scarcity threatened, would justly suffer for his improvidence. Is it not time that mankind took account of its rapidly diminishing stores of natural wealth in order that means may be provided for husbanding such as seem likely to be first exhausted?

"Something in this direction has indeed already been done with respect to certain commodities in which scarcity is already impending. Investigations have been made of timber consumption, of the stocks of unmined coal, of the prospect that the supply of gold will be equal to the demands of commerce, of the growing scarcity in many species of food-fishes which once swarmed in rivers and seas. There is great need, however, for

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more investigations of this class, and for the dissemination of more accurate information upon these subjects."

Beginning a partial enumeration of the things in nature that are being used up, the writer mentions food as the most important. This depends on soil-fertility, and this in turn on the available quantities of certain necessary mineral elements—nitrogen, potash, and phosphorus. Nitrogen we may yet be able to get from the atmosphere; but the others are found in deposits that will one day be exhausted. So it is also with fuel; coal deposits are still huge, but certainly not inexhaustible. We replace coal for the production of power by the use of water or wind, but nothing else will serve when heat is desired. The same is true of petroleum, of the metals, and of the various valuable mineral deposits. What shall be done about it? The first thing, the writer thinks, is to economize; and economy must be enforced if necessary. He says:

"In the last analysis, legally as well as morally, public necessity has always a higher claim than any right of private property. It is entirely within the abilities of civilized governments to provide for such manifest necessities of the future as the conservation and perpetuation of the timber supply, the economical use and prevention of waste of the earth stores of petroleum, phosphorus, coal, and any other products in which present consumption threatens to bring the world to an early famine. No rights of private ownership to use or waste at will are paramount to the public necessity."

## MOVEMENTS OF THE EYE IN READING.

READING, one of the commonest occupations of our life, is, as every one knows, curiously, and often disastrously, fatiguing. Eye specialists have long urged that the reading in schools is the real cause of the recent marked increase of short-sightedness (myopia). Again, careful tests have shown that some persons can read even four times as fast as others who possess apparently an equal amount of intelligence. Here, then, are problems of practical importance. Can printing be done in such a manner as to lessen fatigue, to prevent the increase of short-sightedness, to increase the reader's speed and facilitate his interpretation of the matter before him? Such problems are now being investigated by experts in laboratories of experimental psychology. In a recent number of *The American Journal of Psychology*, Dr. E. B. Huey contributes an unusually interesting article from the Clark University laboratory, which may clear up some of the mechanical details of this problem.

The cornea of the left eye was rendered insensitive to pain by the use of holococain, and a very light plaster-of-Paris shell, with a hole drilled through its center, was attached directly to the eyeball, being held in place by suction. This shell was connected with a system of light aluminum levers in such a way that the movements of the eyeball were traced in an enlarged form upon a moving sheet of smoked paper. By ingenious electrical devices, the traveling point of the lever recorded not only the movements of the eyeball, but also the speed with which these movements took place, and the time occupied by the eye in each movement could be correctly determined down to a thousandth of a second. This is what the tracings of the lever showed according to the account just mentioned:

"The eye moves over the matter line by line in all cases or in very nearly all. The movement along the line is in no single case continuous, but by quick jerks of varying length. . . . The return sweep of the eye is almost invariably unbroken until near the end, when an occasional halt is made apparently to enable the eye to get its bearings in a new line. [These halts] are more numerous in the long line passages than in the shorter ones."

In reading a *Cosmopolitan* article, the average number of movements to each line is slightly over three, and the ordinary newspaper line gives nearly the same result. A line of but 21 millimeters [less than an inch] length may be read without any lateral movement whatsoever. The eye seldom moves along the whole extent of the line. It starts from a point somewhat to the right of the left margin, and then moves, by a series of jerks, to a point to the left of the right margin. This indentation is usually greater at the right.

Another interesting feature is that of the speed with which the eye jumps forward along one line, and sweeps back to start the next. Dr. Huey found that all the jumping movements, altho they varied considerably in length, occupy, curiously enough, about the same time, approximately forty-four thousandths of a second. The return sweep of the eye, altho it traveled three or four times as far as it did in making the short jumps, occupies only fifty-five thousandths of a second.

How long, now, does the eye remain still between each of the forward jumps? Careful measurements are given to show that the pause generally occupies about one hundred and eighty-five thousandths, *i.e.*, about two tenths, of a second. "Skimming" decreases this time. "The passages read at maximum speed show a decrease in the length of the reading pause, and, as the speed of movement is not increased, it would seem that increase in speed in reading is brought about solely, or at least mainly, by decreasing the number and duration of the reading pauses."

The author concludes that the ordinary newspaper line possesses the length which is most favorable to the reader's eyes. We understand that, as a result of these investigations, the final reports of the present national census are to be printed in two narrow columns instead of in one wide one as formerly.

## SUBMARINE RIVERS.

THAT many rivers flow beneath the earth's surface is a well-known fact; that others flow beneath the waters of the sea is not so widely understood. The latter phenomenon is dependent on the former, the submarine fresh-water streams being in all cases the mouths of subterranean rivers. They may keep on their courses for some distance, however, beneath the heavier salt water, and may even cut channels in the sea-bottom before they are dissipated. The subject is treated in *La Nature* (January 5) by a contributor signing himself "R. S.," who writes as follows:

"Only a few months ago Mr. H. Benest, a talented English geographer, published in the bulletin of the London Geographical Society an interesting study of the subject indicated by our title; that is to say, on streams of fresh water flowing beneath the surface of the sea. This truly curious phenomenon has also recently been studied by the Geographic Institute of Brussels. . . . . .

"It is a curious fact that disasters to ocean telegraph-cables first called attention to this subject. On several occasions, about 1895, a new and well-made cable between Cape Verde and Brazil broke. Soundings were made to discover whether these breakings were due to the state of the sea-bottom, and it was found that the place in question was near the submarine mouth of a subterranean river; the alluvial material transported by this fresh-water stream encountered the cable and finally succeeded in breaking it. The fact is, that a river that flows into the lagoons of Yof, on the coast of Senegal, is finally lost in the sand. It undoubtedly has taken its invisible course to the sea, and it is this river that has been discovered in the deep hollow of more than 1,300 meters [4,270 feet] that is traversed by the Brazilian cable. Also, while the cable was being repaired, at a point 24 kilometers [15 miles] from the shore, the repair-ship was surrounded one day by orange-skins, calabashes, and bits of cloth which could not have come from the mouth of the Senegal River, 140 kilometers [90 miles] distant.

"As an explanation of this curious phenomenon and of others like it, we may suppose that the ancient surface-channels by which fresh-water streams have reached the sea have sometimes become buried in sand and débris, through which the water now

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flows. When the continued passage of the water has had sufficient effect in undermining the sea-bottom, a movement of the earth is produced, and if a cable is laid at such a point it may be broken by the sudden tension to which it is subjected. This has been shown in the case of the river Rovuma on the east coast of Africa. Also to the north of Arica, Peru, is a river that disappears suddenly into the sand and flows invisibly toward the sea, when it forms a submarine stream.

"We might also cite the characteristic example noticed 18 kilometers [10 miles] west of the Peruvian port of Talara; in this case, as in others, it was seen that the bottom of the sea was a real river-bed, with a considerable lowering of level. Some distance in the interior there is a chain of lakes whose outlet is lost in a rocky chasm and the water thus swallowed up is doubtless that which appears again off the coast of Talara.

"Captain Lugar has discovered, 600 meters [1,000 feet] southwest of the island of Saba, in the Antilles, the emergence of a strong sheet of fresh water that spreads out in concentric circles. Even in France we have a typical case in the lake of Ossegore, to the north of Cape Breton, whose outlet flows to the sea under the sands of the coast and probably in the deep channel cut long ago in the sea-bottom by the ancient mouth of the Adour. Examples could be multiplied in the seas of Europe; these are, notably, the streams of fresh water seen rising from the muddy depths between Barton and Messle, or from the estuary of the Thumber in Great Britain, or yet again the fissures in the sea-bottom that give forth a mass of fresh water off St. Margaret's in the County of Kent. . . . . .

"It is evident that these peculiar cases may be quite easily explained by means of the innumerable fissures that cover the surface of our planet, of which M. Martel has made so interesting a study; but the phenomenon is little known in this odd form of a spring of fresh water rising in the midst of the sea."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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**Substitute for Coal.**—It is reported that a workman named Montag, in the Hemshof dye and soda factory, near Mannheim, Germany, has invented a substitute for coal which costs about 25 cents per 220 pounds to manufacture. The process is described by A. L. Frankenthal, United States consul at Berne, in *The Advance Sheets of Consular Reports*, issued by the Government (January 29), as follows:

"Peat is the basis, with addition of certain chemicals which, up to the present, are the secret of the inventor. Parties who have seen the product burn say that it gives a great heat, burns with a bright flame, and leaves no slag and only a small quantity of white ash. Certain Mannheim capitalists have tried to obtain the secret from the inventor by offering him a position as director in a company to be established, giving him a salary of $4,000 and two per cent. of the net profits; but he has refused this offer, because he wants to control the sale of the invention himself. Capitalists now claim that Montag asks too high a price. Mr. Gehrig, the secretary of the Mannheim Chamber of Commerce, has, it is said, undertaken to procure the necessary means to commence the manufacture of the article in partnership with the inventor. They have bought 25 acres of peat land and have bonded 125 more in the vicinity of Hockenheim, where they will erect the necessary buildings, large enough to keep several hundred men at work. It is figured that the daily output will be 60 tons. It is said that the peat is thoroughly dried, ground by a machine, mixed with the chemicals, and pressed into brick shape."

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**Lack of Progress in Wireless Telegraphy.**—Despite the numerous reports of startling disclosures about to be made of developments in wireless telegraphy, *The Electrical World and Engineer* finds that there has been very little of actual achievement as yet. It proceeds to ridicule some of the newspaper stories, and then comments as follows:

"Meanwhile, in those corners of the world in which the wireless telegraph is really needed things appear to remain *in statu quo*. In pursuing our inquiries, we found that a number of wireless telegraph sets had been sent to the seat of war in South Africa, and had been successfully used in communicating between war-ships sufficiently far removed from the firing line. Meanwhile the search for De Wet goes merrily on, and the only Boers found are discovered after the manner of carpet-tacks on one's bedroom floor. It is all very interesting and instructive, of course, to learn that the wireless telegraph is at the front, but what is it doing there? Also in the Chinese campaign, we found that what little communication was established at all was due to the dexterity of the wideawake little Japanese in running telegraph wires. In the practical work of a campaign, the new method seems as yet to have found no place. We learn that our army authorities are doing some capital experimental work, but in spite of the work done nothing published here or elsewhere seems to indicate very startling success in the line of military communications. For special commercial purposes between fixed and not too distant bases the outlook seems rather better, but of definite achievements we hear but little. An exception to the rule should be made in the case of Professor Fessenden's work for the Weather Bureau, which promises to result in the first real practical application of wireless telegraphy in this country to useful purposes."

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**Telephoning without Conducting-Wires.**—In a recent test of wireless telephony across the Mississippi River, at St. Paul, reported in *The Evening Post* (New York, January 8), evidence was given of the utility of the method which may result in the adoption of the plan when the mechanism has been perfected. The report runs as follows:

"The distance across the river at that point is one thousand feet, and, in spite of a strong wind and extremely cold weather, conversation was carried on with little difficulty. The name wireless telephony is something of a misnomer, as wires have to be used. One hundred and fifty feet were stretched parallel to the river on each side, and the transmitters and receivers were attached to each set, the voice vibrations being carried across the river from one and registered on the other. For a time the experiment worked well, but before long the moisture in the breath got into the diaphragms, freezing them to such an extent that they had to be thawed out, and then did not do as good work. . . . The first trial was with five volts of battery, and the sound of the voice could be heard, altho words could not be distinguished. Later, without any change in apparatus or current, the words could be distinguished as easily as in a direct telephone, and afterward the sounds were muffled and could not be distinguished. Other batteries were then attached, five at a time, finally cutting in with twenty volts on one side of the river and five on the other. The operator at the five-volt end could not only understand what was being said to him, but could hear others talking on the bank of the river near the transmitter."

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## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A FRENCH investigator has come to the conclusion that the brains of military and naval men give out most quickly, says *The Medical Record* (December 15). "He states that out of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 are hopeless lunatics. Of the so-called liberal professions, artists are the first to succumb to the brain strain, next the lawyers, followed at some distance by doctors, clergy, literary men, and civil servants. Striking an average of this group, 177 go mad to each 100,000. Domestic servants and laborers are not far behind; the professional men supply 155 out of each 100,000 as candidates for the lunatic asylum. Next, but with a long interval, come the mechanics, of whom only 66 in each 100,000 lose their wits. Wonderful to relate, commercial men retain their sanity the best of the whole group, as they send only 42 out of 100,000 to the madhouse."

"THE English victims of arsenic poison in beer," says *Popular Science*, "now number more than sixty dead and more than one thousand ill. The area affected is confined within a hundred-mile radius from Manchester, but the panic among beer-drinkers has spread almost throughout the whole country. It has been completely established that the cause of the poisoning is arsenic in the sulfuric acid used in the manufacture of glucose which the English brewers employ in place of malt and hops in making cheap beer. The poison has thus far been traced to only one establishment, which supplied glucose sugar to several breweries in the Midlands and the north. . . . An analysis shows that some beers sold in saloons contain arsenic sufficient easily to kill any persistent drinker, as much as one sixth of a grain being found in a pint. The fact that arsenic is a cumulative poison makes it more dangerous."

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## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### A JEWISH PLEA FOR THE ABANDONMENT OF JUDAISM.

A CERTAIN amount of animosity toward the Jews is encountered among all Aryan races. In the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), a Jew, Benedictus Levita, discusses this ancient prejudice, and comes forward with an unprecedented proposal. Altho he has in mind mainly conditions in Germany, his remarks will be found applicable to most countries. We summarize his article as follows:

Political equality is granted to the Jew in theory, but in practise it is not fully given. Social equality is often denied, and it must be admitted that only a fraction of the Jews are ripe for a perfect union with the rest of the people. Not at all fit for such a union are the mass of orthodox Jews. In physique, language, mode of life, and way of thinking, they are sharply distinct from the Christians and from the rest of the Jews; and they have no wish to coalesce with their neighbors. Not quite fit are those who, tho not orthodox, value their Judaism, but ignore the race problem, and deny the existence of a Jewish question. Fully fit for union are those who see nothing but a useless load in their Judaism.

Our cause has retrogressed of late. We are no longer permitted to become army officers in Prussia. A few of the smaller states deny government positions to Jews altogether. This sort of thing embitters, but it is a situation that can not last. More important is the social boycott. Very many clubs and associations nowadays refuse us membership. Among the upper classes good manners forbid such rough denials, but even here we do not get beyond commonplace civilities. In such circles marriage with Jews is counted impossible; even wealth can not overcome the obstacles to it. But all this feeling changes when the Jew is baptized. The state drops its objections, and society willingly opens its doors to the convert. Now, as the baptism is generally sought for reasons other than those due to religious conviction, one would say that the Jew, in order to become an equal, must show himself to be a rascal without character; and this explanation is preposterous.

The fact is that the German is much more religious than freethinkers are willing to admit. You can not imagine him without his Sunday, his Christmas, his Easter, his Pentecost. However much the services of the church may be despised, they are always made use of at marriage, birth, and death; they are not gladly missed by any one in the education of his children. It must be admitted, too, that with the Jew religion is national. The compact of God with Israel, the exodus from Egypt, the revelations, the ceremonies, all are national. The obsolete religious practises, with their somber character, do not fit in with the happy gaiety of the Christian Germans, their beautiful music, their happy christenings, their Christmas and Easter. I may be told that the Christian Negro, Indian, or Chinaman is not received by his white brothers in America; but we are not Negroes, Indians, or Chinamen. *It is our religion alone that keeps us apart from the rest of the German people.*

But we reject reform upon a Christian basis. It may be said that we are no longer Jews, yet we can not become Christians. We can not believe in the divinity of Christ. But do the progressive German Protestants, with their higher criticism, believe in it? No; yet they hold fast to the old forms. The same ministers who teach from the pulpit an undogmatic Christianity are compelled to pray to the Holy Trinity before the altar and confess their faith in the "Son of God." This cast-iron "I believe" is still there, and we can not, will not, pronounce the formula, for we can not believe. A mere formula, a piece of paper, divides us from our most enlightened Christian German brothers.

But what shall we do? Are we to found a new Jewish-Christian sect in which Christ is recognized as man only? That would only separate us again, and we are tired, so very tired, of separation. Back into Jewdom we will not go; into the German nation we can not go. The terrible cry of our forefathers is still fulfilled in us: "His blood be upon us and our children."

Our children! Why should we transmit the curse to them? Why should they suffer for a cause which is no longer anything to us? I have it! If we find in Christianity the true religion with the exception of a single doctrine that has lost its force, then we must not educate our children as Jews. The piece of paper which hinders us does not exist for our children. Let them take part in the great spiritual battle which is being fought out in the ranks of Christianity. Ours was the prophet who destroyed the law and taught eternal love. Let the wandering Jew die. *Let our children become Christians.*

The editor of the *Jahrbücher*, Professor Delbrück, takes much pride in publishing the foregoing, altho he denies that the writer's view of modern German Protestantism is correct. On the other hand, the antisemitic *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* says that the *national* traits preserved by a distinctly national religion form in Germany the real barrier to the admission of the Jew as a perfect political and social equal.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### WILL THE FOND DU LAC CONSECRATION CAUSE A SCHISM IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH?

EVER since the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weller as coadjutor-bishop of Fond du Lac (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 1), the Protestant Episcopal Church press have been alternately simmering and effervescing with excitement over this ceremony and its alleged illegality. It is doubtful if any American denominational quarrel in many years, if ever, has developed such animosity or led to more marked expressions of antipathy and distrust between members of the same church. Indeed, so far has this quarrel proceeded that it has culminated, upon one side, in rumors of the prosecution of eight prelates of the church, and within the past week in an implied threat, on the other side, of a secession involving a large number of Western dioceses.

All the Episcopal journals have taken some part in this discussion, but after the opening hostilities the New York *Churchman*, the leading conservative paper of the church, withdrew the fire of its heavy guns from the offending prelates, and left the battle to be fought out by two journals, *The Church Standard*, of Philadelphia, representing in this case the Protestant party of the church, and *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), representing the Catholic or High-Church party. The quarrel, like the first great schism in Christendom, is thus largely a matter of dispute between the East and the West. A perusal of the columns of these two journals during the past month or so makes lively reading. In its opening article (December 8) upon what it says is "fast coming to be called 'The Fond du Lac circus,'" *The Church Standard* says that it "can recall nothing in recent years which has caused a more painful feeling of humiliation and indignation" than this ecclesiastical function. It refers to the "cool assumption of a half-dozen men"—the bishops of Chicago, Milwaukee, Indiana, etc.—in setting out to "change the ordinal of the church and to import into it a ceremonial borrowed from her bitterest enemy"—the Roman Church. "The entire absence of a decent respect for the opinions . . . of their fellow churchmen was unmannerly and—worse." It speaks of "the senselessness of the proceeding"; and, again referring to the eight bishops, it remarks, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make idiotic; and if any of the gentlemen who engaged in that remarkable performance had thought it worth while to consider consequences," he might have foreseen that trouble would come as the result. It further alludes to the ceremony as an "exhibition of ungoverned self-will." The "performers at Fond du Lac," it says, "were bishops, and they have pretty badly discredited their own order. . . . At Fond du Lac there were eight bishops, and there are at least three more who may be numbered with them as leaders in the *anomia* of childish (or senile) self-will." In the following issue the same journal refers

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to "the Roman Catholic costumes" (the miter and cope) of "this spectacular function," and adds: "*They were distinctly prelatical insignia*, and their purpose was to magnify a particular order of ministers by arraying the bodies of its representatives in gorgeous apparel." Their further purpose, it adds, as part of "a faction demonstration," was "distinctly and purposely schismatic." "If the gentlemen of Fond du Lac imagine that they can hide the mixed motives of prelatical pretension and schismatical self-assertion behind the vestment question . . . they are likely to be speedily undeceived." We quote further:

"It is idle to say that those costumes have any sanction of law in the American Protestant Episcopal Church. The fact of the matter—and a very curious fact it is—is this, that, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, *there is no law of vestments for the officiating minister*. So far as the *law* goes, therefore, every man is at liberty to do that which seems right in his own eyes; and consequently, so far as the use of those Roman Catholic vestments is concerned, the bishops in the Fond du Lac function were guilty of no breach of any written law. They had just as much right to wear Roman Catholic vestments as eight other bishops would have to consecrate a bishop in cutaway coats and red ties, or even in their shirt-sleeves. Just as much right—*not a bit more;* if the one would be an outrage on ecclesiastical decency, so was the other; and in making the consecration of a bishop for the whole church the occasion of a defiant partizan demonstration, the Fond du Lac bishops violated every canon of ecclesiastical comity and good taste which would be violated by a disorderly partizan demonstration of a contrary kind, such as the other side has never yet been tempted to make.

"It is now, we trust, sufficiently evident that one may admit the use of Roman Catholic vestments at the Fond du Lac function to have involved no technical violation of written law, without acquitting the parties of a far more serious moral offense against the church than any merely technical violation of a rubric. But there were violations of the rubric, plain and clear. The bishops who were present may say that the service appointed by the church for the consecration of a bishop was 'used'; and that we suppose to be true *in a sense*. But in any straightforward canonical sense it is not true; and the converse proposition is ridiculously untrue; for THE HYBRID SERVICE USED AT THE CONSECRATION OF MR. WELLER WAS NOT THE SERVICE APPOINTED BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR THE CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP. . . . .

"Even that, however, is not by any means the worst part of the business; for every bishop who participated in the performance at Fond du Lac had solemnly sworn at his own consecration that he would conform to 'the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church,' *not* as he or any combination of episcopal partizans might see fit to mutilate it by excisions or interpolations, material or ceremonial, but as the church itself has appointed and directed it to be used. Can any one pretend that those gentlemen conformed to the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in a service which was simply *not* the service appointed in the Book of Common Prayer for that occasion? And if not, what becomes of the sanctity of episcopal oaths of conformity? Are they to be understood hereafter to count for a good deal less than the bare word of a simple gentleman? If we are reminded that there may be a difference of opinion regarding the effect of the Fond du Lac interpolations we reply that a simple gentleman does not permit himself to behave in any manner which shall bring his word of honor into question; and that bishops will do well to guard their oaths at least as sacredly."

But it is idle, the writer says, "to fight the devil with fire. The devil always has a good deal more of that sort of ammunition than his opponents ever have, and he doesn't burn his fingers, as they always do, in using it." Therefore it would be "the worst thing in the world just now" to get "violently angry," and to give these "Fond du Lac radicals" the "faintest plausible pretext to raise the coward cry of Persecution!"

Shortly after the consecration, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, who as senior bishop in the American church is the presiding bishop of the General Convention, published the following protest:

"As the recent consecration of the bishop coadjutor of Fond du Lac was held under the authority of the commission signed and sealed by me as presiding bishop of the church, I feel myself called upon to disclaim any responsibility for the violation of the rubrics on that occasion and the introduction of vestments having no authority of use in the church."

Curiously enough, on the letter-head of this protest is an imprint of the Episcopal miter, which is used as part of the official seal of all the Protestant Episcopal dioceses in the church. *The Living Church*, calling attention to this fact, also reproduces the title design from the cover of *The Church Standard*, containing "the Roman Catholic" miter and crosier, a proceeding so displeasing to the latter paper as to cause it at once to have this embarrassing title design coyprighted to avoid further offenses of this kind. "Just a little funny, you know," a writer in *The Living Church* remarks, "this denouncing of the miter on the inside and parading it on the cover as a distinctive mark of episcopacy! You know we had to look for bishops in cope and miter only in stained-glass windows. The miter has for the most part been used to ornament furniture, plate, china, and even pipes. So the placing of it where it rightly belongs is something of a shock. What a shock, and oh, how funny!" Another writer in the same paper, under the caption "Miter Done Worse" makes the following apostrophe:

"O all ye bishops of the American church, who have worn miters on your rings, slippers, stoles, seals, rochets, carpet-bags, and letter-heads, step up and be counted!

"O all ye bishops of the American church, who have worn copes and miters on your visits to England, laying your 'magpies' aside, stand up and be counted!"

Alluding to the present garment ordinarily worn by Anglican bishops, said to be derived from a court dress of the time of Charles II., and known vulgarly as the "magpie" and by the Indians as "heap big sleeves," another writer in the same journal asks why, instead of the ancient episcopal garments used in Christendom for a thousand years, an American bishop should in preference "appear with the dress prescribed by the court chamberlain"? *The Living Church* points out that miters were worn by Bishop Seabury, the first American bishop, and by Bishop Clagett who followed him, and were acknowledged as a legal and permissible vestment by a special resolution of the House of Bishops in 1886. It further prints pictures of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln, and numerous other English, Scotch, colonial, and American bishops in miter and cope, together with sixteen English bishops and high ecclesiastics in cope who took part in the Queen's jubilee in 1887.

Turning to the more serious phases of the controversy, *The Living Church* denies the right of Bishop Clark to any jurisdiction in the recent service, terming this claim on his part "an impertinence equal to the similar pretense of the Bishop of Rome." It says:

"We beg to place on record the fact, which is beyond question, that the bishop of Rhode Island has not any greater jurisdiction in the State of Wisconsin than any other foreign bishop. We call the attention of the House of Bishops to this decided usurpation and exhibition of papalism on the part of one of their own members. It is an offense of the first magnitude. If every one of the petty and trivial charges preferred against the bishops at Fond du Lac—'Roman Catholic vestments' and all—were true they would pale into insignificance beside this distinct claim to a universal presidency over 'THE CHURCH' on the part of the bishop of Rhode Island. . . . It must be remembered that there has been a distinct, uncanonical, and unwarranted invasion of the jurisdiction of the bishop of Fond du Lac by another bishop. We have herein shown what rights and prerogatives have been claimed by other bishops at other consecration ceremonies—and we could easily multiply the instances threefold, and only regret that we lack space to do so. Now there never has been a ripple of complaint when bishops of large and influential dioceses, or of 'moderate' views, have interpolated rites in the consecration functions. Bishop Potter could confer a Hobart hood, Bishop Dudley could confer a ring on Bishop Burton, in one of the 'lowest' parishes in this country, surrounded by the 'Lowest'-Church bishops; Bishop Doane could bestow pectoral cross and

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episcopal ring, Bishop Sessums could wear a biretta at his consecration, and scores of bishops appear with their hoods; Bishop Kendrick could retire to an ante-room for his vesting accompanied by one of the Rev. (but thoroughly respected) editorial writers of *The Church Standard*, and all those many other interpolations we have cited and many more which our notes show, could be made, without comment from the press or criticism from the presiding bishop; indeed Bishop Clark himself could and did take the 'chief parts' at the consecration of Bishop Potter when, as we showed last week, there were distinct interpolations in the form itself, a printed 'Order of Service,' and vestments (hoods) worn which are of recent introduction into this church."

All this "malignant denunciation of godly bishops" and "vulgar attempts at an irreverent wit" on the part of "our two Eastern contemporaries," in which there have been "insults heaped on insults," says *The Living Church*, "indicate very strongly a systematic attempt back of all these to sow discord between East and West; and in a later issue (February 2) it implies that the editor of *The Church Standard*, because of personal animosity to Bishop McClaren, of Chicago, shown upon previous occasions, has, "under color of an attack on certain unimportant details of the consecration service," made "a direct and malignant personal attack on the bishops in question and on churchmen and churchmanship of the Central West in general." It concludes with the following significant passage:

"Shall we drift apart? We certainly shall, if rights admitted in New York and Pennsylvania are denied in Wisconsin. We certainly shall, if personal abuse is to supersede calm argument and dignified consideration. We certainly shall, if presiding bishops may make interpolations in New York and condemn their brethren for similar interpolations in Wisconsin. We certainly shall, if missionary appropriations for dioceses are to be made contingent upon abject submission to Eastern ecclesiastics. We certainly shall, if narrowness and lack of sympathy or appreciation, with wilful ignorance of conditions in other localities, are to be the conspicuous traits of those who guide the thought of the church. We certainly shall, if yellow journalism, with repeated misinterpretation of facts, gross exaggeration, and refusal to correct with their own mistakes, are sanctioned by the public of this church.

"Yes, we can very easily grow apart. The misunderstandings between the East and the West of Europe which culminated in a great schism which a thousand years have been too short to terminate, can easily produce a like result in America, and Rome and Constantinople are nearer (geographically) to each other than are New York and Chicago."

The New York *Evening Post* (January 26), commenting on the fact that Dr. John Fulton, editor of *The Church Standard*, lately took the significant step of procuring and printing a legal opinion from ex-Justice Charles E. Andrews, of Syracuse, who gave it as his opinion that "the procedure at Fond du Lac violated the law of the church," says:

"Churchmen are asking themselves, What is the meaning of so unusual a step as the obtaining of the opinion of so eminent a jurist, unless for the purpose of a formal presentation of charges against the offending prelates of the next General Convention? It is not likely, they say, that so elaborate a preparation of the case could have been made merely to strengthen an editorial discussion in the columns of *The Standard*. Dr. Fulton is a canonist of ability, and, they declare, if he has so far committed himself as to take legal advice on the matter, it can not but be for some serious step of which this means is adopted of giving notice on the other side."

The bishops who would be involved in this legal and ecclesiastical prosecution include some of the most prominent prelates of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The best known is the Rt. Rev. William E. McClaren, bishop of Chicago, a member of the committee on canons, and one of the leading members of the House of Bishops. The bishops of Milwaukee, Indiana, Nebraska, Fond du Lac, Marquette, and two coadjutor bishops are also involved.

## IS MR. ALLEN'S "REIGN OF LAW" AN INFIDEL WORK?

MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN'S latest novel has created a somewhat extraordinary amount of controversy in the religious world. One distinguished Unitarian divine—Dr. Chadwick—has said that the book has done more for the liberal cause than all the sermons preached in liberal pulpits during the past year. On the other hand, President McGarvey, of the College of the Bible, University of Kentucky, has written a lengthy criticism of the work; and various other Kentucky ministers have followed him, either supporting or challenging his statements. The whole controversy is reprinted in pamphlet form by Mr. Allen's publishers. Dr. McGarvey condemns "The Reign of Law" as essentially an infidel work. He says:

MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

"The chief purpose of the book is to degrade Christianity to the level of the great heathen religions of Asia. On pages 293 and 294 the author teaches 'that Buddha's faith and Brahma's were no more direct from God than Buddhistic or Brahman temples were from God; that the Koran is no more inspired than Moorish architecture is inspired; that the ancient religion of the Jewish race stands on the same footing as the other great religions of the globe—as to being supernatural; that the second religion of the Hebrews, starting out of them, but rejected by them, the Christian religion, the greatest of all to us, takes its place with the others as a perfectly natural expression of the same human desire and effort to find God and to worship Him through all the best known in ourselves and in the universe outside of us.'

"If these statements about the Hebrew religion and the Christian religion are true, then our Bible is false from beginning to end. If there was nothing supernatural in either, it follows not only that the most important records of the Old Testament are false, but that Jesus is not the Son of God, He was not born of a Virgin, He wrought no miracles, He was not raised from the dead, and there is no hope of salvation in His name. Mr. Allen makes no attempt to prove these assertions, either by argument or by historical evidence. He simply asserts them; and he evidently hopes that somebody will believe them because James Lane Allen asserts them, tho they are contradicted by the testimony of apostles and prophets, and by the judgment of the wisest men who have lived since Christ disappeared from this earth. He has no need to offer the Scotchman's prayer, 'Lord, give us a good conceit of ourselves.' . . . . . .

"What is meant by 'The Reign of Law'? Literally there is no such thing. It is not in the nature of law to reign. To reign is an act which can be literally affirmed only of persons. A man may reign, a God may reign, a devil may reign; but a law can not reign. If law could reign, we should have no gambling in Lexington, and no open saloons on Sunday. There would be no false swearing in courts of justice, and no dishonesty in politics. It is men who reign in these matters—the judges, the grand jury, the sheriff, and the police. They may reign according to law. Law can not reign even over those who are appointed to execute the law. Law is nothing more than the expressed will of the lawgiver, and if the law is complied with, it is not because the law reigns, but because they reign whose duty it is to enforce the law. The title of this book then contains in itself a false assumption. . . . I will take a step further and say that this boasted uniformity of the laws of nature, even apart from miraculous interferences, is very far from being what unbelievers commonly affirm. It is a law of nature, for instance, that water runs down hill; but it ran up hill at a terrific rate in Galveston the other

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day. It is a law of nature that gravitation draws everything toward the earth; but it causes water to stand in perpendicular columns in our pumps, and it sends the balloon, which has to be held down with strong ropes, up above the clouds when its ropes are cut. It is a law of nature that what we call cold contracts all substances affected by it; but it causes water at the freezing point to expand. It is a law of nature that heat softens and expands objects that are heated; but it causes clay to harden and contract. Many such illustrations might be given; and if our knowledge of nature were complete we might find that there is no law of the material universe that does not sometimes reverse its action. Why, then, should it be thought a strange thing if the God who made all these laws has sometimes for special reason reversed the action of some of them, or stretched out His hand to do something without the use of any natural force? The prejudice against miracles is nothing but a prejudice—it has no reason to sustain it; and but for this prejudice such books as the 'Reign of Law' and such lectures as those of the recent unlamented Ingersoll would never be written."

Mr. Allen, in replying to this, goes at some length into a number of personal and local matters connected with the University of Kentucky, and then says:

"The main part of the president's address is devoted to what he calls the infidelity of the book, and to me as being the real infidel. If a man wished to make an attack upon the president, here would be his chance; if he desired to employ coarse ridicule, the weapons are placed in his hands; if he chose publicly to humiliate the president, as a thinker and a scholar, before his students and his church, the opportunity is complete. I do not mean that this would be done by still further correcting the president in his statements, assumptions, and reasoning. As, for instance, his denunciation of a writer for being an infidel merely because he chose to make an imaginative study of a boy who thirty years ago passed under the influences that destroyed the faith of so many. As, for instance, when he neglects to read the plain words of the boy: 'I believe in the God of all men'—meaning thereby the Creator of the Universe, the Father of Mankind—and enters into a demonstration that it is impossible for any one to believe in all the GODS of Mankind. As, for instance, when he neglects to notice the boy's statement: 'His (that is, God's) reign is the reign of law,' and enters into the discussion that law itself can not reign; reaching the conclusion, however, that God reigns through law—a position identical with that of the boy at the outset. It is not for careless words and reasoning that one could, if he chose, take his revenge upon the president; but it is for all that he has to say in defense of religion and of Christian miracles—his life-long study—in the light of modern learning.

"But let the president beware! He must have in his classes many quick-witted boys of common sense and the rudiments of a public-school education. Any such lad will be able to tell him that all his cited illustrations of how natural laws reverse their action only prove that such laws do not reverse their action. Why does not the president then look at once into some elementary treatises on physics and chemistry? Or why does he not call confidentially upon his professor of natural science and talk with him half an hour for the common credit of the faculty and the good name of the institution? I have but to add, if the president will kindly hear me, that as for my own belief or beliefs respecting all these matters—that is a personal question in no wise to be intruded upon by public attention. Still I wish to say that in the main I believe what David believed, without David's too frequent dogmatism; but dogmatically sure I am of this: that such theology as the president has shown in his address, coupled with such ignorance of the intellectual condition of his age, helps to drive young men out of the church. In all probability it would have helped to make David an infidel. It would certainly make me one."

The Rev. E. L. Powell, of Louisville, Kentucky, believes that Mr. Allen's portrayal of the religious conflict in David's mind is little better than a caricature. He says:

"Not only was there not sufficient reason in the divisions of the churches to overthrow the faith of David, but he does not make a respectable fight for his faith. He finds sectarian narrowness and bigotry in the churches. Let it be granted. But was that sufficient reason for rejecting the Christian revelation? As well might it be rejected because there is hypocrisy in the churches. He is bitterly grieved when his pastor does not have any sympathy with him in his doubts; but a brave man is not overthrown by the lack of sympathy. And, by the way, that interview in its tone and spirit is worthy only of medieval barbarism. See pages 90–91. It is utterly unjust as representing the pastor of any church claiming to preach the gospel of sympathy and love. It is nothing more or less than cheap caricature, and unaccountable in the light of Mr. Allen's well-known elevation of style and thought. And having failed to make any fight for his faith, we next behold David 'lying down in the grass under the wide-open sky' with his Darwin before him. 'That day the lad changed his teachers.' Was there ever a more contemptible overthrow? It is like a soldier taking to the woods when he has received only a scratch before opportunity has been given to have the spirit of battle aroused in him, or ever he has struck one decent blow for the cause he has espoused."

In reply to the assertion that Mr. Allen misrepresents the spirit of religious bodies three decades ago, the Rev. David Utter, of Denver, writes:

"I know that in the decade following the Civil War the theological conditions were much as Mr. Allen describes them, even in far-away Kentucky and Indiana. And we boy-preachers in the Christian Church [the Disciples of Christ, sometimes wrongly called Campbellites] in that day did read the 'new thought' in secret. When we were convinced of its truth we didn't try to defend it in public; that would have been useless; we didn't try to reconcile it with the 'primitive gospel' we were preaching; we simply went back to the farms and gave up preaching; or we took to teaching, or went to college elsewhere. . . . In 1869, I went to that same university [the University of Kentucky]. . . . Leaving there I preached for the Christian Church (Disciples) for two years, at the end of which time I was very much in the state of mind in which 'David' is described as being when he went back from Lexington to the hemp-fields. I talked with President McGarvey, and the spirit of the conversation is very well given in Mr. Allen's hero's conversation with his pastor. I asked if I would be allowed to read all books on science that I wished to read. I was told that there were books that no Christian student should read. I do not think Darwin was mentioned, but I knew of him and wished to read 'The Origin of Species.' My talk with the president and further talk with some students who were known to me convinced me that the liberty I sought could not be found there, and I went straight from there to Boston and the next year entered Harvard Divinity School."

## THE PAPAL HIERARCHY.

THE Vatican authorities publish each year a book called "La Gerarchia Cattolica," which gives officially the status of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. The issue for the present year has just made its appearance, and from it we extract the following details:

At the head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy stands, of course, Pope Leo XIII., elected on February 2, 1878, and crowned on March 3 of the same year as the two hundred and sixty-third occupant of the throne of St. Peter. In addition to being the Pope, Leo XIII. has the following official titles: "Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of the Prince of Apostles [Peter], Supreme Pontifex of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the Church of the Occident, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Church Province, Sovereign of the Secular Possessions of the Roman Church."

The College of Cardinals consists now of 59 members, there being 11 vacancies, so that the total membership is 70. One of these vacancies has recently been filled by the selection of Dr. Simar, the archbishop of Cologne. Seven cardinals died during the past twelve months. There are three grades in the college, the highest, that of cardinal bishops, having a membership of 6, all of whom are Italians; the second grade, cardinal priests, has a membership of 48; while of cardinal deacons there are only 5. In Rome itself 24 cardinals permanently reside, and of these 22 are Italians. The other 25 cardinals reside abroad as

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archbishops in their native lands, or as bishops or patriarchs. In regard to nationality, 33 cardinals are Italians, 7 are French, 5 are Austrians, 5 are Spanish, 2 are Germans, 1 each a Pole, a Portugese, an Australian, a Canadian, an American, an Englishman, an Irishman, and a Belgian. Ten of the cardinals are members of religious orders, viz.: 2 Jesuits, 2 Benedictines, 2 Oratorians, 1 Franciscan, 1 Dominican, 1 Capuchin, and 1 a Carmelite. During the pontificate of Leo XIII. from 1878 to 1900, 132 cardinals have died. There are in all 14 patriarchates, 170 archbishops of the Latin rite, and 694 bishops; 54 archbishops and bishops of the Oriental rite, 368 titular archbishops and bishops, and 8 without any diocese. The entire Roman Catholic hierarchy consists of 1,322 prelates of episcopal rank.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EGYPTIAN PARALLELS TO CHRIST IN AN EARLY GREEK PAPYRUS.

THE many curious resemblances to the story of Jesus found in legendary documents of non-Christian religions have been pointed out upon numberless occasions by scholars, and of recent days particularly by Dr. Paul Carus, in an interesting series of articles in *The Open Court*. One of the latest parallelisms discovered is in a set of tales called "The Priests of Memphis," from a papyrus belonging to the British Museum. The date of the manuscript is placed at about 67 A.D., altho the actual composition of the tales may have been considerably earlier. The London *Jewish Chronicle* (January 11) gives the following account of these Egyptian stories. It says:

"They relate to the circumstances surrounding the miraculous birth of a child. His mother has a dream. She is told to eat the fruit of a melon vine, and she will be granted her desire of a male child. At the same time the father is told in a dream that the child will work wonders, and that he is to be given the name of Se Osiris. The child is born, and this is how he is described:

"'It came to pass that the child Se Osiris was one year old; it being that people might have said he was two years old. He being two years old, they might have said he was three years. He grew big, he grew strong, he was sent to school, and he rivaled the scribe that they had caused to give him instruction. The child, Se Osiris, became that he began to say magic with the scribes of the House of Life in the Temple of Ptah in Memphis, and all the world wondered at him.'

"This account presents a striking resemblance—too striking, indeed, to be accidental, considering that the story is about synchronous with the introduction of Christianity—with the accounts given of the birth of Jesus in the New Testament. According to Matt. i. 20, 21, an angel appeared to Joseph in a dream foretelling the birth and future greatness of Jesus. Luke tells (ii. 40) how rapidly the child grew in wisdom and strength, and also (11. 46, 47) how amazed the doctors of the Temple were at the questions he put to them. There is likewise, in this collection of Mr. Griffith, a story which presents a curious parallel to that of Lazarus and Dives in the New Testament. A poor man is carried out to burial with small ceremony; a rich man with great pomp and wailing. But afterward, in the lower world, the rich man is found in prison, clad in vile clothes, while the poor man occupies a seat of honor near the throne of Osiris.

The *Jewish Chronicle's* comment is that "such resemblances point to a common store of ideas and legends of which writers belonging to the first two centuries would avail themselves, the authors of the New Testament included." The only Christian comment we have yet seen on this discovery is from the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.), which remarks that this is only another example of the singular facility with which Christian history and doctrines were incorporated at an early date into pagan legends.

**The Coming Monistic "Church Universal."**—The recent marked growth in the Western world of spiritual monism, or the system of thought which resolves the universe of mind and matter into one divine substance, leads an English writer, Mr. Ernest Harrwitz, to predict that the time is not far distant when the great religions of the East and West will unite upon this philosophy as an adequate spiritual basis for a universal church. He holds that in the union of Vedântic and Christian forces there is a possibility of a tremendous revival of spiritual religion, far mightier than the forces set in operation by Luther and Calvin. In *The Theosophical Review* (London, November) he says:

"The monistic revival of the twentieth century will achieve no less, I believe, than the spiritualization of scientific research and the rationalization of religious fervor. Then science and religion will cease their conflict, and will peacefully flourish, side by side, like two fruitful branches grown from the same tree of divine knowledge. A great outpouring of spirit will pass over the earth, and the time will be ripe for the church universal, when the Christian and the Indian churches may meet as friends on the common ground of the Vedânta. The day will likewise come when another divine institution, the Mohammedan Brotherhood, will be incorporated into the Monistic Church, for Islam, too, has realized the 'One without a second,' thanks to the illumination of the 'God-intoxicated' Sûfis. Sâdi and Hâfiz have done for Mohammedanism what Eckart and Tauler did for Christianity, and the Vedânta for the religions of India. May the time soon draw nigh when we shall be ready to institute the church universal!"

The London *Light* (Spiritualistic), commenting on this, says:

"Certainly, Vedânta teaching has significantly interested England and America for some years, suggesting to many the need and the possibility of at least a bridge between spiritual Christianity and Vedântic philosophy; or even between Vedântic philosophers and really modern scientists. We believe in the probability of this. The tendency everywhere is toward spiritual Monism. What we have to do first is to rid ourselves of the old missionary egotism or bigotry. There are many roads to God, and our true work is, not to condemn any, but to find out the one secret of them all."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

REPEATED statements are made in public journals as to the wholesale conversions of French clergy to Protestantism, particularly under the auspices of a certain Abbé Bourrier, who keeps a home for *Prêtres Evadès* in Paris. It is said, for instance, that seven hundred priests were converted to Protestantism in a year. From other sources, one hears much of a "Catholic revival" in France, including not only the literary leaders but the young men of France of all walks of life. The London *Church Review*, a pronounced Anglican paper, quotes the letter of the French correspondent of *The Pilot*, who says that upon investigation the seven hundred priests shrink to a dozen or so who have chiefly seceded on account of breaches of discipline.

A ROMAN Catholic paper relates that a convent school when visited was found to be filled with little girls of ages ranging from six to sixteen, with fresh sweet voices, in childish accents singing:

Of our passions we are weary—
Weary of the yoke of sin.

A convict prison chapel, when visited, was found, with a select and exclusive congregation of forgers, burglars, wife-beaters, etc., in stentorian tones giving tongue to,

Dear angel, ever at my side,
How loving thou must be,
To leave thy home in heaven to guide
A little child like me.

"Father Faber of course wrote 'A guilty wretch like me,'" says *Catholic Book Notes*, "but that would have been appropriate under the circumstances, which would never do, so the corrupt rendering was preferred."

AT a recent great Eucharistic Congress in Goa, Ceylon, there were present nearly the whole Roman Catholic hierarchy of India, including the Patriarch of Goa, the archbishops of Bombay and Verapoly, eleven bishops, and three Syrian bishops of the Malabar rite. The ceremonies relating to the body of St. Francis Xavier, which had not been exposed since 1890, were interesting, the devotion to the saint's body bearing some resemblances to that shown by the primitive Christians to St. Paul (Acts xix. 12). Says the London *Tablet* (Roman Catholic, January 12): "On Friday, the 6th of December, all the prelates repaired, about 10 A.M., to the sacristy of Bom Jesu, to which, by the direction of the patriarch, the coffin in which the precious relics rest had previously been brought. The coffin was still locked and sealed; after the arrival of the governor the document drawn up in 1890, at the last exposition, was read, and the highest representatives of the ecclesiastical and secular authority together opened the coffin. To judge from the description which I had read and heard about the condition of the body at the time of the last exhibition in 1890, no great change has since taken place. This opinion was confirmed by one of the bishops who saw it then, tho another prelate thought to notice a change. For more than an hour the bishops, the canons of the chapter, and the secretaries were allowed to remain near the relics of the saint, now praying, now applying objects of devotion to the body. Then the open coffin was carried on the shoulders of six bishops—the Archbishops of Bombay and Verapoly, the Bishops of Mangalore, Trichinopoly, Galle, and Jaffna—to the church. There it was enclosed in the shrine which had been placed in front of the sanctuary, and exhibited to the veneration of the faithful."

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# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## POSITION OF THE PRINCE CONSORT OF HOLLAND.

AMID the congratulatory comment of most of the European papers on the occasion of Queen Wilhelmina's marriage, February 7, comes a note of warning from the Manchester *Guardian*. Holland, it remarks, "should not forget the fate of small rich countries which have great and powerful neighbors—to whom they are related by marriage." So far, however, the only solicitude which the marriage has brought to the surface in Holland has been that caused by the constitutional difficulties in determining the status of the young Duke of Mecklenburg, who has captured the hand and heart of the only queen now reigning over a civilized country. The Dutch parliament finally passed the bill granting citizenship to him and regulating his legal rights and privileges. He will not exercise any royal powers, and even the possible ending of the marriage relation by divorce is very carefully provided for. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich) explains the provisions of the law and the difficulties of the case as follows:

QUEEN AND PRINCE-CONSORT OF HOLLAND.

"The husband of the Queen is given equal position with all royal Dutch princes, both as regards privileges and duties. But the law is not regardless of the possible ending to the marriage, either by the death of the Queen or by divorce. Should the Queen die, then the Prince Consort retains all the rights of a Dutch prince until he may choose to remarry. If he marries again, or if divorce takes place, Prince Henry ceases to be a member of the Dutch dynasty. The children which may result from the marriage, nevertheless, will retain their claim to the throne of Holland. The Prince-Consort receives no annual appanage as husband of the Queen. Should he become a widower, he will receive $62,500 a year; but this appanage will cease as soon as he remarries.

"There was, indeed, an intention to make the Prince-Consort independent of his wife from a financial point of view. But there were constitutional difficulties, as the constitution contains no proviso for such grants except to the Queen-Dowager and the heir to the throne. A change in the constitution was not thought advisable, not only because months might pass ere it was accepted, and the marriage of the Queen would have to be deferred, but because an alteration in the terms of the constitution would necessarily create much political excitement in the country."

Speaking of the motto of the house of Orange—"Je maintiendrai" ("I will maintain")—a Paris paper (the *Gaulois*) wonders whether it refers to the young Queen's provision for her husband or to the promise made by the Dutch nation that it it will support him!—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## EUROPEAN COMMENT ON VICTORIA'S DEATH.

THE comment on Queen Victoria's death that appears in the press of continental Europe is in close agreement with that of the British papers (already quoted in our columns) on two points, namely, the high personal character of the woman, and the fact that her passing marks the termination of a distinct epoch in Great Britain's history. The Queen—*die Grossmutter von Europa*, as the Germans called her—had come to be regarded by many in Europe as the strongest pillar of international peace, and her death is looked upon as a serious misfortune for the civilized world. "Among the nations friendly to Great Britain," says the *Figaro* (Paris), "there is none which associates itself more sincerely than France with the grief of the British people. We bow respectfully before the bier of the most illustrious sovereign of the nineteenth century." The *Temps* (Paris) believes that Victoria was the "ideal of the constitutional sovereign," and says that she "restored to the crown its prestige and moral authority without seeking to extend its prerogative. . . . She was the first servant of the state, a sort of permanent colleague of ephemeral ministers. . . . Her death will be the signal for grave changes. It is the end of an era." "As the incarnation of the intelligence of Great Britain," says the *Siècle* (Paris), "she was really great." M. Hanotaux, French ex-Minister of War, writing in the *Journal* (Paris), says that the principles that governed her were "impartiality and moderation at home, prudence and humanity abroad," and expresses a wish that these may be "adopted as a guide by her successors and people, for they would constitute her most enduring monument." "While always wishing for the greatness of her country," says Baron de Courcel, ex-Ambassador to London (in the *Echo de Paris*), "she remained, as far as possible, faithful to the cause of peace and was especially friendly to France." The *Matin* (Paris) severely criticizes British policy during the reign of Victoria, concluding its indictment by saying: "For two years past the marvelous edifice of Britain's greatness has appeared to be shaken to its foundations. Now the keystone has fallen." In the *Soir* (Paris), M. Laurencen, Radical, similarly observes: "The last unseen tableau of this long reign leaves us cold, very cold, and even disrespectful. Too many memories press down sympathy. In the oppression of Ireland, the massacres of workmen, the opium war, the blowing of Hindus from cannon, and the bombardment of Alexandria, the late Queen did not show the slightest pity or sympathy for the victims. Moreover, she never really loved us. Her governments deceived, robbed, and hustled us. Why, then, regret her?" The French Nationalist press regards Victoria's death as retribution for the misery caused by the Boer war. Says the *Patrie* (Paris): "Victoria's end is justice striking for the crimes

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committed in her name, and retribution for fifty years of infamies in Ireland. No woman ever broke so many hearts, no mother, perhaps since the world began, ever received the curses of so many other mothers." The *Intransigéant* (Paris), Rochefort's paper, declares that "Victoria's death is sad principally because of the worse conditions to follow"; and the *Liberté* (Paris) calls upon England to "honor her memory by making peace with the Boers."

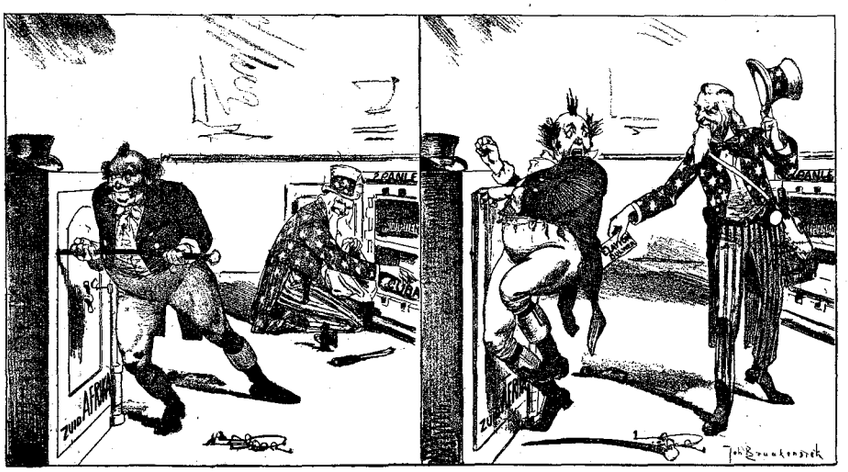
The comment of the German press is rather upon the future possibilities of international politics than upon the death of the Queen. "An unusually fruitful life has come to an end," declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin); but it considers as unfortunate the Queen's wish to be styled Empress, a title which "cost so much blood in India, and brought about British imperialism, which cost so much blood in other parts of the world." The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) remarks that the many threads of relationship that stretched between Great Britain and Germany have "proved to be one of the most enduring bonds between the two countries." This journal, in speaking of the political significance of the Queen's death at the present moment, says: "A large part of the world, which condemns the war in South Africa as undertaken by Messrs. Chamberlain and Rhodes . . . for their self-enrichment, and the destruction of a little, freedom-loving, heroic people, will see in her death at such a moment a large measure of divine justice." The Agrarian journals generally see in the Queen's death the beginning of England's decline. The leading Agrarian organ, the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin), declares that the Queen saw that this decline had begun, and it was this knowledge that gave her death-stroke. A number of German journals, notably the *Kölnische Zeitung*, publish detailed and appreciative surveys of the Queen's life and work.

The Dutch press printed the notice of Victoria's death with mourning borders. After the usual personal tribute, the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) concludes: "The end of her pacific reign was obscured by the shadow of war and insurrection, and, alas! finishes with an unjust war against a little people, which is all the more humiliating as England has not conquered the valiant Boers."

The Russian press generally expresses perfunctory sympathy, but touches the political chord. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* (published in French) declares that "the private virtues of the sovereign, not less than her political perspicacity, were the object of universal respect." The Russian journals, however, can not forget the Boer war, and the *Rossya* (St. Petersburg) says: "England's prestige is largely due to the Queen. To spare Queen Victoria, much has been forgiven her ministers. With her will depart Britannia's good genius."

The tone of opinion in Austria is, in general, one of respectful sympathy. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) points out that the largest contributions to England's national greatness were made by women: "Elizabeth created the nation's power, Victoria preserved and widely extended it." The *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Vienna) reviews the progress made during her reign, and says: "One need only contrast England, which, in every department of human activity, marches at the head of civilization, with the Continent—with its militarism, its dissatisfied working classes, its parliaments diminishing in authority, its animosity between races and classes, its indebtedness and impaired national well-being—in order to envy the unique greatness and prosperity of Queen Victoria's realm."

The Italian papers are very sympathetic. The *Italia* (Milan) declares that her "constant, scrupulous respect for the constitution during her sixty-four years' reign has made the country sixty-four times richer, wiser, and more liberal." The *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), the organ of the Vatican, points out that, during her reign, the number of British Catholics has increased from 200,000 to more than 10,000,000. "This," it declares, "is the flower which Catholics wear in memory of Queen Victoria." The *Voce della Verità* avoids reference to the personal character of the Queen, and severely criticizes the British Government. Noteworthy among the other expressions which come from all over the world, even from the journals of Constantinople, are the words of the *Glas Tzrnogorza* (Cettigne), official organ of the Montenegrin Government: "Our people all weep over her bier."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.




ENGLAND AND AMERICA AS CONQUERORS.

UNCLE SAM: "See how he works!"

JOHN BULL: "Ouch!"
UNCLE SAM: "Oh, you're fast, are you? Permit me to help myself to the Nicaragua Canal Treaty." —*Amsterdammer.*

## A MUSSULMAN'S VIEW OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

A RATHER unexpected champion of England in South Africa has appeared in the person of Ismail Kemal Bey, until recently governor-general of Tripoli, and a prominent member of the Young Turkish Party, the organization that aims at reforms in the empire of the Sultan. He contributes to *The Fortnightly Review* a digest of a recently issued pamphlet which he wrote to arouse the interest of Mussulmans all over the world in the South African struggle, "because on its outcome hangs the fate of the Mussulman world. If we value our future," he continues, "we must hope for the success of the English, who for more than three centuries have pursued the noble and humanitarian task of the gradual regeneration of the Orient." The future of Europe, Asia, and Africa, he explains, and particularly the future of the Mussulman peoples, is bound up in the relations of England and Russia, "who meet along all the frontiers of the world, and one of whom must very soon become supreme." Russia is the bugbear of the Mohammedans, and, in this respect, England and Turkey find common ground. We quote further:

"We have not only the same interests, we have also a common enemy who threatens us to the same degree, and this is the principal and decisive point. Every blow at England's prestige is a loss for us, while the disappearance of our authority in the

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Orient would bring about the decline of the British empire. Whoever should wish to effectively attack England would be obliged to begin by passing over the corpse of Turkey. The day that the Muscovite flag floated over the walls of Constantinople would be doubly fatal, because it would mark at the same time the fall of the Ottoman empire, the decline of England, and the cessation of the grand task which England has undertaken in civilizing an entire world, and delivering it from the yoke of barbarity and superstition."

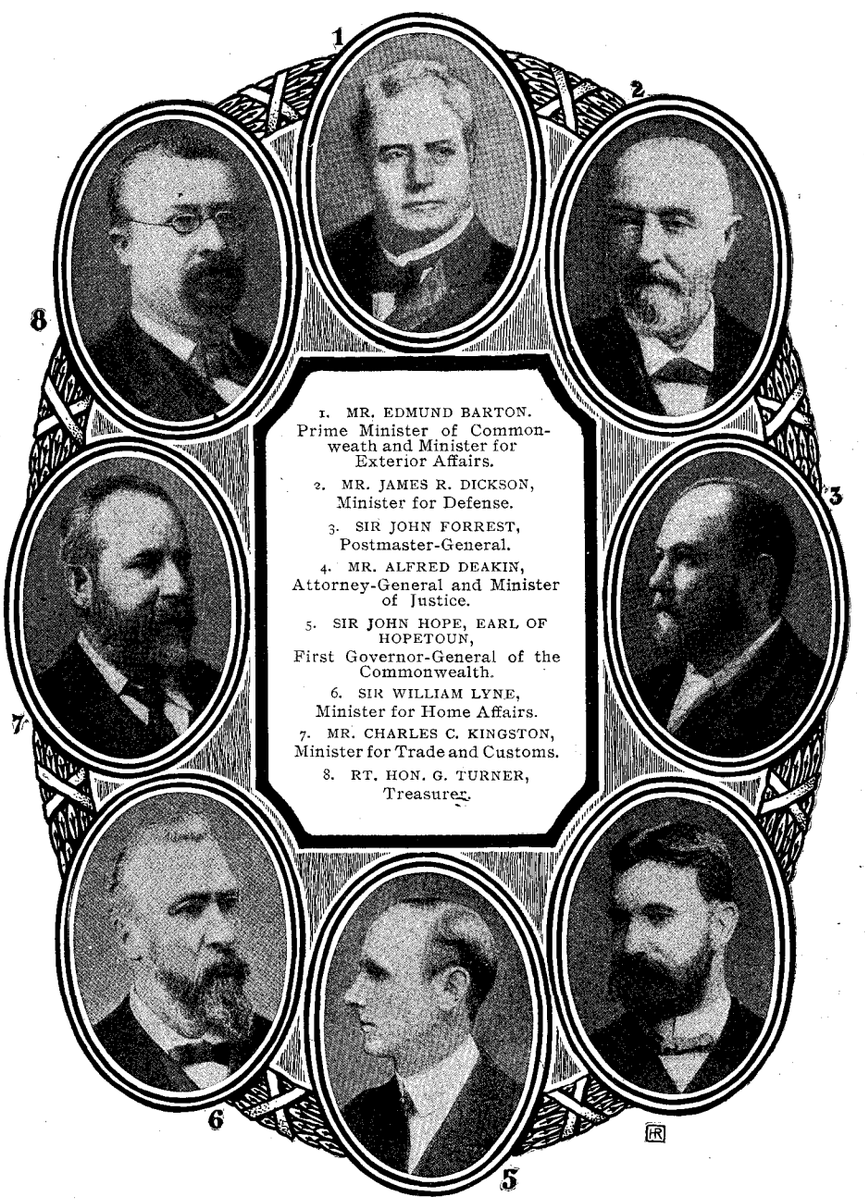
England, he declares, must fortify Herat, the key to India, and Turkey must render impregnable Constantinople, the key to the whole world. "To make strong the two states that hold these keys is at once to place the English possessions for all time beyond the reach of attacks upon land and sea."

The Transvaal war has attracted the "burning interest" of all Eastern peoples, Mussulmans in particular. The latter consider the English race, "on account of its religious beliefs, political doctrines, commercial aptitudes, and still more by its geographical position and its colonial possessions, as a sort of motive power and inspiring authority created by God for the revival of Oriental civilization and the regeneration of the Mohammedan world." Ismail Bey declares that England has always been the friend of Mussulman peoples, and refers to Lord Chatham's famous remark: "The Englishman who does not recognize the importance to England of the political existence of the Ottoman empire is a lunatic." The particular interest of Mussulmans in the Transvaal war arises from the fact that the Dutch, and the Cape Boers especially, have always been oppressors of Mohammedans. Here is the indictment he draws up against the Boers:

"They believed that it was permitted to shed blood and to confiscate the property of whosoever was not a follower of their religion, whether he were a native or a foreigner, Malay, pagan, or Mussulman; to take the children of their victims and make them their slaves was, in their way of thinking, a pious act. During one hundred and fifty years of such misdeeds, all the tribes of this part of South Africa and more than a million of its inhabitants had been destroyed. As for the Mussulman Malays, who in their own home had possessed servants and been accustomed to live well, they were reduced to slavery, and those who had not disappeared under this tyrannical treatment, preserved barely the name of their origin and their religion."

A rapid survey of the history of Boer-British relations during the past century brings this writer to the conclusion that England's triumph in South Africa "would facilitate the progress of civilization among the colored inhabitants and guarantee the present and future interest of the world in general and particularly of the Mussulman world." Upon the result of this contest, he declares in conclusion, hangs the fate of the entire East:

"I repeat earnestly that the true friends of civilization ought to wish for the success of the gigantic effort of England in Asia and on the other continents, and that oppressed peoples, especially the Mussulmans, in their desire to arrive at their full moral and political development, should place in her all their hopes of preservation."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1. MR. EDMUND BARTON. Prime Minister of Commonweath and Minister for Exterior Affairs.
2. MR. JAMES R. DICKSON, Minister for Defense.
3. SIR JOHN FORREST, Postmaster-General.
4. MR. ALFRED DEAKIN, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice.
5. SIR JOHN HOPE, EARL OF HOPETOUN, First Governor-General of the Commonwealth.
6. SIR WILLIAM LYNE, Minister for Home Affairs.
7. MR. CHARLES C. KINGSTON, Minister for Trade and Customs.
8. RT. HON. G. TURNER, Treasurer.

THE NEW FEDERAL CABINET OF AUSTRALIA.

**King Victor Emanuel III.**—A correspondent from Rome, according to the *Courrier des États-Unis* (New York), says that the Italians are struck by the contrast which the character of the present king forms to that of his predecessor. It may be said without exaggeration that Victor Emanuel III. is the antipode of his father. Humbert, tho an excellent man, had not an attractive personality. His irregular features possessed a sort of vulgarity which one was astonished to find in the representative of one of the most ancient of royal houses; he was cold and indifferent, almost hostile, to letters and art, and particularly so to music. He said himself that he liked better to look at a sewing-machine than at a work of Benvenuto Cellini.

The features of Victor Emanuel III. are delicate and aristocratic; he is not only a distinguished numismatist, but is fond of all the arts, and follows with interest the literary movement of Italy. Fond of elegance himself, he attaches particular importance to the appearance of his troops, and in this respect nothing escapes him. He paid a visit recently to the barracks of the cuirassiers who form his body-guard, and discoursed at length

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upon their rich uniform. Altho the cuirass has become a perfectly useless ornament, he wishes to preserve it on account of its picturesqueness. Victor Emanuel III. likes to come in contact with his soldiers. Like Peter the Great, he calls them "comrades" and, like the great Frederick, he tastes of their soup. It is said that he tries to imitate the Emperor of Germany, and this report displeases him very much. He is up every morning at six o'clock, and immediately plans out his course of action for the day. No one comprehends better than he that punctuality is the politeness of kings, and punctuality in Italy is a rare thing, for Italians as a rule have no idea of time. With them, to dine at noon means to eat anywhere between twelve and three o'clock. Victor Emanuel III. openly manifests the intention of exercising his authority as much as the constitution permits, which is not a great deal. The Socialists alone believe him capable of a *coup-d'état.*

It is said that the King purposes to make a truly royal gift to the City of Rome. To honor the memory of his father, Victor Emanuel III. has decided to purchase the Borghesa Villa, that glorious monument of Italian art, and to present it to the Roman people.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE "FRENCH SHORE" QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE *modus vivendi* which has existed between the English and French occupants of the "French Shore" of Newfoundland for the past ten years came to an end on January 1, and the knotty problem of French fishing rights in Canada again presses for settlement. The original ten years' agreement really

THE BENEVOLENT CODFISH.

NEWFOUNDLAND TALKING COD (addressing the two fisher-girls France and England): "Look here, my dears, do discuss me in a friendly way. It would give me *such* pleasure to be the means of bringing you both together!" —*Punch.*

terminated one year ago; but the Newfoundlanders, not wishing to embarrass the British Foreign Office, then in the first throes of the South African war, consented to a provisional extension of one year. Now they demand permanent settlement, and are claiming the right to be consulted in the selection of the new governor, on the ground that the fisheries dispute necessitates the appointment of a man of "exceptional qualifications."

The facts in the dispute are as follows: The Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, gave the island of Newfoundland absolutely to Great Britain; but, at the same time, conceded to French fishermen, on a certain defined portion of the Newfoundland coast, the right to catch fish and dry them on the land without being subject to local restrictions. They were forbidden to erect fortifications or any other buildings, except for the purposes of drying their fish or for repairing their vessels. They were also precluded from wintering on the island. The British colonists were pledged not to molest the French fishermen "during their fishing" or to injure their property during their absence. These rights were reaffirmed by other treaties, in 1783, 1814, and 1815. It is admitted that the value of this fishing concession has decreased to a large extent. Last year there were only about five hundred Frenchmen employed in all capacities on the shore. The main element of profit appears to arise from the lobster-canning industry. The Newfoundlanders maintain that lobsters are not fish and that the Treaty of Utrecht did not contemplate the erection of factories to can them. The French rejoin that what drying is to a cod canning is to a lobster, and hold that the treaty meant to give French fishermen the right to "treat their take," whatever it was, so that it would keep till it went to market. It is also generally admitted, even in the French journals, that while (to quote the *Temps*) the French rights "are incontestable and uncontested," the present status of affairs is anomalous and unfair to the Newfoundlanders.

The English papers generally advocate buying out the French rights as cheaply as possible. Says the London *Times:* "Give France a *quid pro quo.* The issues are not important enough to justify a quarrel between two great nations." The *Temps* holds that France must have compensation for the surrender of her treaty rights, and remarks: "Newfoundland, instead of being a stumbling-block in the relations of two great nations, should serve as a corner-stone for the edifice of a cordial understanding." The *Journal des Débats* thinks that the question is a very thorny one and doubts whether it can be settled by barter. Of the suggestion that the British province of Gambia, on the west coast of Africa, be taken in exchange, the *Temps* says: "No one in France dreams of Gambia, the trade of which is already in our hands. On the whole west coast of Africa, indeed, we are beating the English on their own ground. Why should we pay for what we already have?" The *Figaro* and *Éclair* talk in the same strain. The latter journal suggests the cession of the Loz Islands, which are opposite the capital of French Guinea, and which, "while they are of no special utility to England, would be of great service to France."

Mr. Chamberlain has asked the Newfoundland Government to renew the *modus vivendi* for another year, and the Canadian journals, on the whole, regard this as the best plan.

The Philadelphia *Press* points out that the United States has an interest in the settlement of the dispute, as the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are also involved in the "French Shore" question, have become "regular smugglers' retreats, and worry exceedingly both the Canadian and American revenue service." *The Press* concludes:

"Friction occurs every year. Americans are denied bait by officious French naval men, and all concerned save the French agree with the report of the royal commission in the spring of 1899 that the French treaty rights should be extinguished, as they are of the slightest value, really a source of expense to France, and are only retained by France for purely political reasons."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE monthly statistics of accidents in France caused by the horse, the bicycle, the automobile, and the railroad, for October, have just been published. Here is the résumé: Accidents caused by the horse 967, of which 82 were fatal; bicycle 119, with 6 fatal; automobile 38, with 2 fatal; the railroads 145, with 8 fatal.—*Courrier des États-Unis.*

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Le Roman d'une Pussie Chat."—Frederick Rogers. (American Publishing Co., $1.50.)

"The North Americans of Yesterday."—Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Republic of America."—L. B. Hartman. (The Abbey Press, $0.50.)

"Panama and the Sierras."—G. Frank Lydston. (The Riverton Press, $1.75.)

"Random Fancies" (Sonnets).—James B. Townsend. (Cooke & Fry.)

"Lords of the North."—A. C. Laut. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $1.50.)

"A Year-Book of Kentucky Woods and Fields."—Ingram Crockett. (Charles Wells Moulton, $1.00.)

"Cabin and Plantation Songs." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Poems and Short Stories."—Rixford J. Lincoln. (Dalton Williams.)

"Alaska."—Copper River Exploring Expedition. (Government Printing Office.)

"Ecumenical Missionary Conference." [2 vols.] (American Tract Society.)

"The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading."—W. G. Benham. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Poems.—Valentine Brown. (Published by the Author.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

WE give herewith a few verses of Andrew Lang's version of Pope Leo XIII.'s "Carmen Seculare," his ode to the twentieth century:

O blinded Pride on chaos hurled!
O Night proclaimed where Light should be!
Obey thou Him, who rules the World,
Man, and be free!

He only is the Truth, the Life;
He only points the heavenward Way;
He only frees the Soul from strife,
If men obey.

Jesus, the Judge of years to be,
Direct the tides, the tempest still;
And make rebellious peoples free
To work Thy will.

Sow Thou the seeds of happy Peace,
All Evil drive from us afar;
And bid the rage and tumult cease
Of hateful War.

The minds of Kings and Peoples mold,
Thy Word may all obey with awe;
Be there one Shepherd and one Fold,
One Faith, one Law.

### A War Poem.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

I hear a voice of murderous wrath:
We have not burned enough, or slain;
Too little havoc marks our path;
Wherefore so gentle, so humane?

From countless rooftrees be there rolled
The smoke of expiatory fires!
More incense yet an hundredfold
The unsated God of War requires.

### A USEFUL BOOK.

One of the best helps to aiding and confirming the memory is a book entitled "Memory Training," by William L. Evans, M.A. (Glasg.) The Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, late Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, said of it:—

"I have been much interested in the philosophical presentation of the subject, as well as the practical suggestions. I can conceive of no course of training that could be more useful, especially to young men, than that which is outlined in this most instructive book."

"Memory Training" is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., 156 Fifth Ave., New York, who will send a copy to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price, $1.25.


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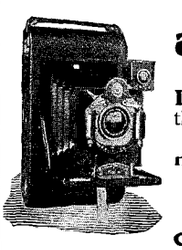

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**New Suits,** For Spring, the fashionable kind —with a touch of Paris about them, - - - - - - - - - - - **$8 up.**

**Silk Lined Suits,** Made of excellent materials and lined throughout with taffeta, - - **$15 up.**

**New Skirts,** Pleasing in appearance—comfortable because they are light weight, - - - - - - - **$4 up.**

**Rainy-Day Skirts,** Every woman should have one —made of plaid back or plain materials, **$5 up.**

**Wash Skirts,** You'll need one surely when the warm weather comes, - - - - - - - - - - - **$3 up.**

**Wash Dresses,** Cool and pleasant for Summer days, **$4 up.**

***We pay express charges everywhere.***

Our Catalogue of new Spring styles and the latest samples will be sent *free* the next mail after your request. If a garment ordered from us should not satisfy you, let us have it back. *We will refund your money.* Our aim is your satisfaction.

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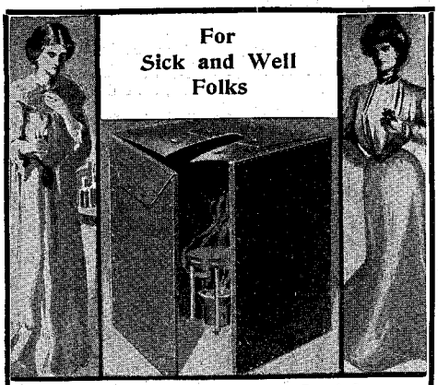


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Blind from the first, blind to the end,
Blind to all signs that ask men's gaze
In vain by lips of foe or friend
The world cries shame upon your ways.

Fulfil your mission; spoil and burn;
Fling forth the helpless—babe as well;
And let the children's children learn
To hate you with the hate of hell.

From whatsoever taint remains
Of lingering justice in our heart,
Purge us—erase the poor last strains
Of pity—such your noble part.

So shall the God of War not lack
His tribute; and the long-foiled light
Be for the hundredth time thrust back
Into the night, into the night.

### A Challenge.

By GEORGE S. HELLMAN.

Think you to shatter these high rocks, O Sea,
That thus you strike in wrath?
The firm crag rising o'er you fearlessly
A truer splendor hath.

Think you to shatter man's high hopes, O Fate,
That thus you deal forth pain?
Know that alone the dauntless are the great.
Strike, if you will, again!

—In February *Cosmopolitan.*

## PERSONALS.

**President Loubet and the Schoolmaster.**—At a private dinner given some time ago by President Loubet, some one, in conversation, spoke of Parisian fondness for investing their president with royal dignities, and of the absurdity of this sort of thing in a republic. Apropos of this remark, a writer in the *Staats-Zeitung* gives the following as coming from the President himself:

"I will tell you a story which illustrates the value of forms and etiquette. During my last trip through the southern provinces, I heard of a village school all the graduates of which who had applied for admission to higher schools had passed their examination with honors. Out of curiosity I visited this school. I was supposed to be traveling incognito, but in the little mountain village I was greeted with flags and the Marseillaise, and the people all turned out in their best clothes.

"The gray-haired master stood in the doorway of the school at the head of his eighty-six pupils, drawn up in martial array. I took off my hat, but the schoolmaster only touched his big green velvet cap with his finger. Throughout the visit the cap remained on his head, tho I held my hat in my hand. The old man presented his best pupils in a singular manner, pulling one after another out of the ranks by the ear and bidding them make their bows to the President.

"While conducting us into the room and back to our carriage, he walked in front of us and showed us his back. My companion was boiling over with indignation, and I must confess that I was surprised by the schoolmaster's rudeness. I asked him why he did not uncover to the first magistrate of the republic.

"'Monsieur le Président,' he replied, 'pray do


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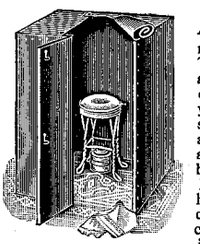
**For 3 Cents**



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not think tha I kept my cap on from want of respect. If these urchins learned that there is a man on earth to whom their master must humbly uncover, the devil himself could not bring them into subjection again.'" — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Bernhardt in Men's Rôles.**—Considerable discussion was raised when Sarah Bernhardt, about a year ago, announced that she would appear in the rôle of Hamlet. Now she has again undertaken the rôle of a man, in "L'Aiglon," and in *Harper's Bazar* (December 15) she discusses the difficulties encountered by a woman in the interpretation of such rôles. She writes:

"Most women's parts are mere play. The characters are required to look pretty, to move gracefully, and to portray emotions natural to the average woman. The fascinating frivolities of Frou Frou are a bagatelle compared with the intellectuality and philosophic study of Hamlet. Camille, with all her pathos and passion, is an easier study for a woman than L'Aiglon with his heroic aspirations and frail infirmities. There is one woman's part, however, that I rank equally as a serious and important study with Hamlet and L'Aiglon. I refer to Phèdre. As much thought and dramatic ability is required to play the part of this wonderful woman as is necessary in portraying the other two characters under discussion. The three parts, each in its different way, I hold of equal importance. . . . . .

"I have no special time or place for study When I am working up a new rôle, I think of nothing else until I have completely associated myself with the character. I will study in my carriage, in bed, when eating—all the time. Then, when the character is mine, it is ready at any time to be assumed like a costume, and it should be equally well-fitting.

"There is one important reason why I think a woman is better adapted to play parts like L'Aiglon and Hamlet than a man. These rôles portray youths of twenty or twenty-one, with the minds of men of forty. A boy of twenty can not understand the philosophy of Hamlet, nor the poetic enthusiasm of L'Aiglon, and without understanding there is no delineation of character. There are no young men of that age capable of playing these parts, consequently an older man essays the rôle. He does not look the boy, nor has he the ready adaptability of the woman, who can combine the light carriage of youth with the mature thought of the man. The woman more readily looks the part, yet has the maturity of mind to grasp it."

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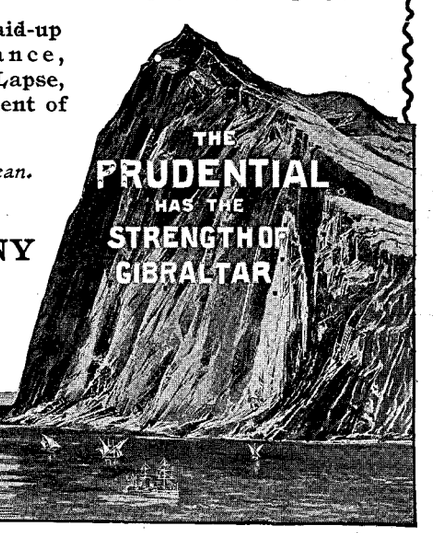


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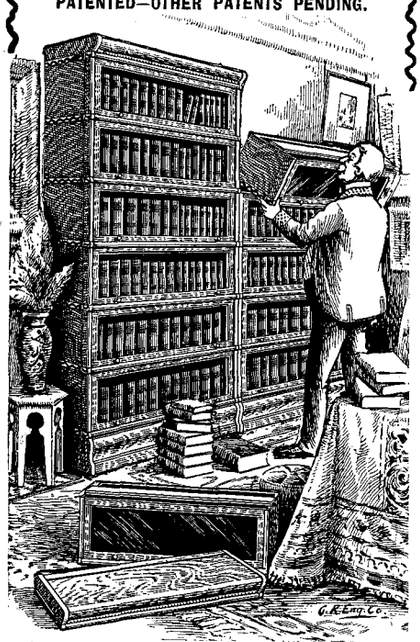

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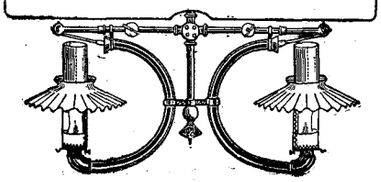

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Stopping Him.**—CHOLLY BORELY (after being interrupted): "E-r—what was I going to say?"

DOLLY SUFFERN: "Oh! nothing much!"—*Puck.*

**In Cannibal Land.**—"Which one ob de prisoners shall I serve first, sire?" "My dear chef, altho a cannibal, I hope I'm a gentleman—ladies first always."—*Life.*

**Under some Circumstances.**—THE BOY (aiding very stout lady): "Gee! If skatin' was always like this, there'd be pretty near as much fun in splittin' wood!"—*Puck.*

**He Couldn't Do It.**—OLD LADY (to policeman in the Strand): "I want the Hotel Victoria."

POLITE POLICEMAN: "I'm afraid I can't let you have it, ma'am."—*Tit-Bits.*

**His Profession.**—PRISONER: "I was quietly attending to my work when this man arrested me."

MAGISTRATE: "What is your business?"

PRISONER: "I am a burglar."—*Tit-Bits.*

**In Days of Old.**—OBEDIAH: "And what sentence did our worthy magistrate pass upon that terrible scold, Dame Wagginton?"

HEZEKIAH: "He ordered her to be immersed ten times in the ducking-pond."

OBEDIAH: "Good Saints! I didn't think he'd soak her that hard."—*Puck.*

**Luck Not on His Side.**—TRAVELER: "Get on, man; get on! Wake up your nag."

DRIVER: "Shure, sor, I haven't the heart to bate him."

TRAVELER: "What's the matter with him? Is he sick?"

DRIVER: "No, sor, he's not *sick*, but it's unlucky 'e is, sor, unlucky! You see, sor, every morning, afore I put 'em in the car, I tosses 'im whether *'e'll* have a feed of oats, or *I'll* have a dhrink of whisky, *an' the poor baste has lost five mornings running!*"—*Punch.*

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

CHINA.

February 4.—An American missionary, the Rev. William S. Ament, is arrested on the charge of trying to extort money from Chinese villagers.

February 5.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries confer in Peking with the foreign envoys regarding the punishment of officials, and it is agreed that a list shall be submitted by the latter for the consideration of the former; the question of withdrawal of foreign troops is also mooted.

February 6.—The list of twelve Chinese officials whose execution is demanded by the foreign envoys is made public, together with a special plea by the Chinese plenipotentiaries for one of the number.

February 7.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries at Peking reply to the note of the foreign ministers, suggesting moderation of several penalties demanded.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 4.—General Kitchener reports brisk fighting in South Africa, with the capture of a Boer gun and the killing of sixteen Boer invaders of Cape Colony.

February 6.—The British War Office decides to send 30,000 more mounted men to the aid of General Kitchener; the Boers cut the railroad line near Lorenzo Marques.

February 7.—The editor of *The South African News* is arrested at Cape Town for seditious

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libel; news is received of a second Boer victory at Moddersfontein, resulting in nine British soldiers killed and thirty-one wounded.

February 9.—General French occupies Ermelo, in the Transvaal, six thousand Boers retiring before his advance; a determined Boer attack on a British outpost at Bothwell is repulsed.

February 10.—General Kitchener reports that a Boer force under Louis Botha attacked General Smith-Dorrien's camp and was driven off with considerable loss; the Boers under DeWet attack a British force and capture a gun.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 4.—The body of Queen Victoria is entombed at Frogmore Mausoleum, Windsor, beside that of the Prince Consort; King Edward issues messages to the people of the British empire.

The beginning of the festivities to mark the marriage of Queen Wilhemina takes place at The Hague.

February 5.—The German Emperor concludes his English visit and takes leave of King Edward.

Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Heinrich receive the congratulations of the representatives of all foreign powers at the court.

February 7.—The wedding of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Heinrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin takes place at The Hague.

Five hundred people perish in an oil conflagration at Baku, Russia.

The Italian ministry resigns.

February 8.—The British Government, it is learned, will shortly transmit a reply to the Nicaragua Canal proposals of the United States.

February 9.—Anti-Jesuit demonstrations continue in Spanish cities.

## Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 4.—Both houses unite in celebrating the John Marshall centenary, addresses being made by Chief Justice Fuller and Wayne MacVeagh.

February 6.—*Senate:* The ship subsidy bill is considered in night session; the war tax reduction bill and military academy appropriation bills are passed.

*House:* Discussion on the post-office appropriation bill continues.

February 7.—*Senate:* Debate on the ship subsidy bill continues; the pension appropriation bill is passed.

*House:* The post-office appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 4.—Mrs. Nation, with half a dozen other women armed with hatchets, raids saloons in Topeka.

February 5.—The President appoints general officers under the army reorganization law, making Miles lieutenant-general and Young, Chaffee, and MacArthur major-generals.

Henry E. Youtsey, convicted in Kentucky of complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, is sentenced to life imprisonment.

February 6.—It is announced that the holdings of Andrew Carnegie in the stock of the great steel company which bears his name are to be taken over by J. P. Morgan & Co.

February 9.—The report of the congressional committee on hazing at West Point is made public.

Mrs. Nation travels from Topeka to Des Moines, Iowa, greeting great crowds en route.

February 10.—Col. Albert D. Shaw, former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, dies at Washington.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 5.—*Philippines:* Secretary Root announces that the new military appointments will not necessarily involve any change of commands in the Philippines.

February 6.—Two Manila merchants are arrested on charges of aiding the Filipinos.

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| New Assurance Issued in 1900 . . . . . | 207,086,243.00 |
| Income . . . . . | 58,007,130.98 |
| Assets Dec. 31, 1900 . | 304,598,063.49 |
| Assurance Fund and all other liabilities . . | 238,460,893.48 |
| Surplus . . . . . | 66,137,170.01 |
| Paid Policyholders in 1900 . . . . . | 25,965,999.30 |

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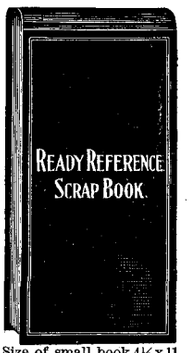


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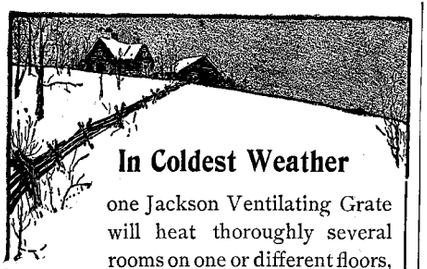

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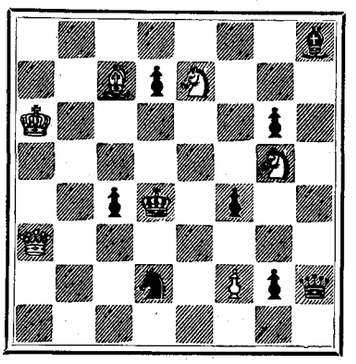
Black—Nine Pieces.



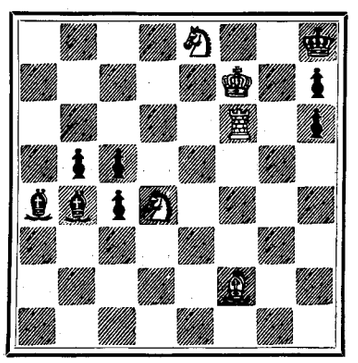
White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 538.

By OTTO WÜRZBURG.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

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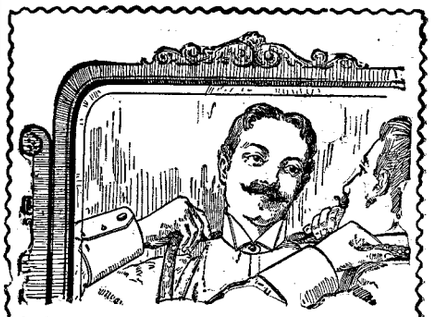

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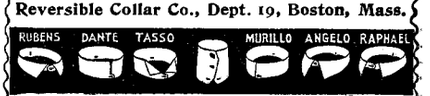


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Key-move, B—K 7.

No. 534 (1st).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Q—B 8 / K—K 4 | 2. Q—B 5, ch / K—Q 5 (must) | 3. B x P, mate |
| 1. ..... / K—B 6 | 2. Kt—Kt 5 ch / K—Kt 7 (must) | 3. B—R 3, mate |
| 1. ..... / R—Kt 3 | 2. B x P ch / K—B 4 (must) | 3. Q—K B 8, mate |
| 1. ..... / R (R 7) any | 2. Kt—Kt 5 ch / K moves | 3. Q—K B 5, mate |
| | 2. ..... / P x Kt | 3. Q—K B 5, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—Kt 3 | 2. B—R 3 / K—B 6 | 3. Kt—Kt 5, mate |
| | 2. ..... / P—B 4 | 3. B—Kt 2, mate |
| | 2. ..... / Any other | 3. Q—K R 8, mate |
| 1. ..... / P—B 4 | 2. B x P ch / R—K B 3 (must) | 3. B x R, mate |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Denver, Col.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.

533 (only): H. M. Coss, and W. R. Cooper, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

534 (only): O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; F. E. Reid, New York City; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.

Comments (533): "Clean, coy and cute"—I. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Very good example of a temporizing key"—M. M.; "Lying in wait with cunning traps for the unwary"—W. W.; "A prodigal waste of energy"—G. D.; "Fine"—A K.; "Only a late edition of 'won by waiting'"—W. R. C.; "One of the hardest 2-ers I ever tried"—J. G. L.; "Above the average"—J. E. W.; "The key, apparently of no meaning, is worth study"—H. M. C.

(534): "Aglow with the beauty and brilliancy of an Italian sunset"—I. W. B.; "Brilliant and ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Delightful! surprising! altogether a gem"—M. M.; "There are too many 'checks' and 'musts,' while the key is faulty in so


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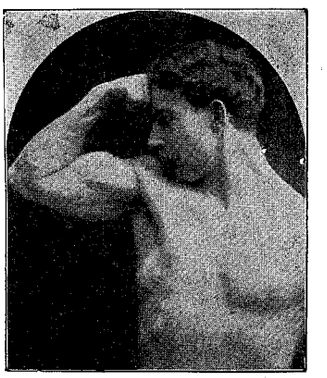

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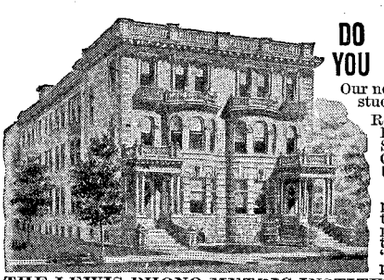

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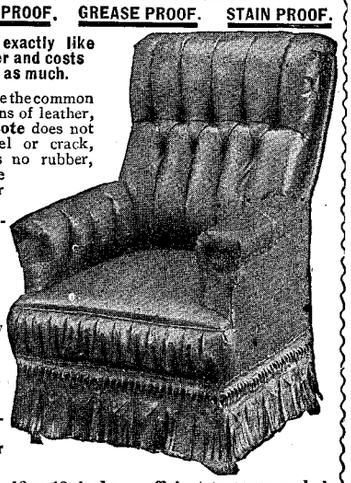

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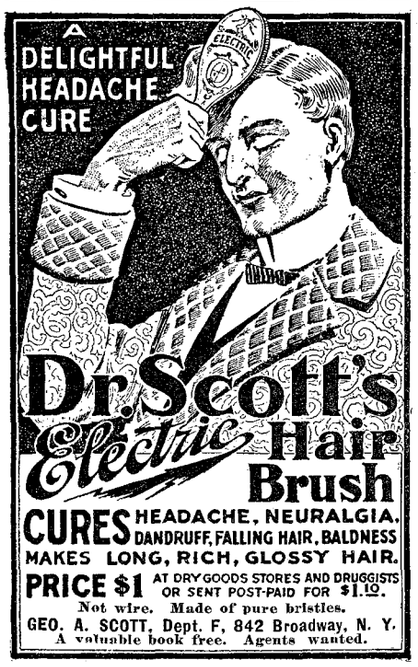


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palpably increasing the Queen's power"—W. W.; "Extremely puzzling on account of an *idée fixée* of mine that the Kt must go to Q 5"—G. D.; "A great piece of Chess-strategy. The B's moves to R 3 are especially to be admired"—A K.; "The competition must have been weak, if this problem merited first prize, as there is a total lack of strategy or subtlety"—W. R. C.; "One of the best"—J. G. L.; "I vote it a first prize"—S M. M.; "As nearly perfect as they make them"—J. E. W.; "No wonder that this got the first prize"—D. G. H.; "Especially good"—O. C. B.

There is a very general opinion that 2-ers are very easy; and, yet, we have the strange fact, in this week's solution, that several who solved the difficult 3-er (534) failed on the 2-er. There are three "tries" that caught many of our solvers: R—R 4, answered by B—Kt 5; R—K 3, and B—Q 6, answered by B x P.

In addition to those reported, S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can., got 526, 530, 531, and 532; W. W., and W. De Laun, New York City, 531; G. W. and Miss W. Hill, McLeansboro, Ill., got 531 and 532.

### A "Hot Scotch."

The Scotch Gambit is not an easy opening to defend, and Black, if he be not posted, very early gets into difficulty. The following game played recently in the Tourney of the Chess, Checker, and Whist Club, New Orleans, is worth preserving as a fine example of the correct defense.

Scotch Gambit.

| M. S. FELL. *White.* | A. W. SEGUIN. *Black.* | M. S. FELL. *White.* | A. W. SEGUIN. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | P—K 4 | 22 R x R | R x R ch |
| 2 K Kt—B 3 | Q Kt—B 3 | 23 K—Kt 3 | P x B |
| 3 P—Q 4 | P x P | 24 Kt—B 3 | R x P |
| 4 B-Q B4(a) | B—Q B 4 (b) | 25 Kt—R 4 | R—Q B 7 |
| 5 Kt—Kt 5 | Kt—R 3!(c) | 26 Kt x B | R x Kt |
| 6 P-Q B 3(d) | Q—B 3! | 27 R—Q sq | R—Q 4 |
| 7 Castles | P—Q 3 | 28 R—Q B sq | P—B 4 |
| 8 P—K R 3 | B—K 3 | 29 R—B 3 | P—Q R 4 |
| 9 B—Kt 5 | P—R 3 | 30 K—B 3 | K—B 2 |
| 10 B x Kt ch | P x B | 31 K—K 4 | K—K 3 |
| 11 Q—B 3 | Q—Kt 3 | 32 R—R 3 | P—B 5 |
| 12 P—K 5 (e) | B—Q 4! | 33 R—R 4 | P—B 6 |
| 13 Q—B 4 | Castles (K R) | 34 K—K 3 | R—B 4 |
| 14 B P x P | P x P! | 35 R—Kt 4 | K—B 4 |
| 15 P x P | P—B 3! (f) | 36 R—Kt sq | P—B 7 |
| 16 Kt-K B 3 | P x P | 37 R-K B sq ch | K—Kt 4 |
| 17 Q—Kt 5 | B x Kt! | 38 K—Q 2 | P—B 8(Q) ch |
| 18 Q x Q | P x Q | 39 R x Q | R x R |
| 19 P x B | R x P | 40 K x R | K—B 5 |
| 20 K-Kt 2(g) | Q R—K B sq | 41 And White resigns. | |
| 21 B x Kt | R x P ch! | | |

*Notes from the Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

(a) The older form of attack, constituting the veritable Scotch Gambit.

(b) The only proper response.

(c) Best, leading in every variation to Black's advantage.

(d) This turns the game altogether out of normal channels; but either of the "book" continuations, 6 Kt x B P, or 6 Q to R 5, is unfavorable for White. The latter is simply answered by 6.., Q—K 2 and 7.., P—Q 3. The former leads to very interesting play: 6.., Kt x Kt; 7 B x Kt (ch); 8 Q—R 5 (ch), P—K Kt 3; 9 Q x B, P—Q 4! (Schumoff's move); 10 Castles, B—K 3; 11 P—Q B 3, P x K P; 12 P x P, Q x P, with the advantage.

(e) Initiating an ingenious attack, but overlooking the force of Black's telling reply.

(f) Black has played the last four or five moves in capital style, and this gives him at once a marked superiority.

(g) He has no other move, of course, to save the K R P, but it at once plunges him into inextricable difficulties. The game is really over.


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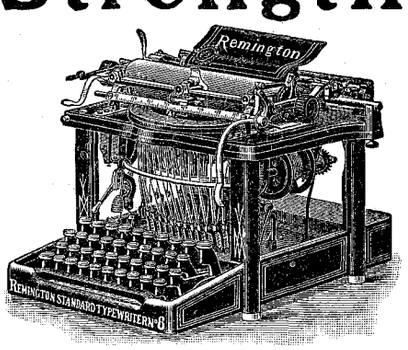


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